AL, RAILWAY AND COMME

RAILWAY

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1055 - Vol. XXV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1855.

STAMPED SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED ... FIVEPENCE.

R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,
101/IDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paytage from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND
MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.
Mr. Chorrs is a BUYER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Devon Burra Burra,
Mr. Chorts is a BUYER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Devon Burra Burra,
Mr. Chorts is a BUYER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Devon Burra Burra,
Mr. Chorts is a Buyer of the following the following of the following the follow

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is a BUYER of Sortridge, West Frances, West Providence, Wheat Kitty (Leiant and St. Agnes), Trelsway, Lady Bertha, Mary Ann, East Bussell, Alfred Consols; as is prepared to DEAL in most of the DIVIDEND and LEADING MINES.

Ref. 9, 1855.

M. R. JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, SHARE DEALER, 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has FOR SALE SHARES in the BEST BYDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES only. Amongst others—10 Alted.

20 South Tamar.

10 Mitty (Lelant).

10 Faity (Lelant).

10 Great Aifred.

10 West Damsel.

10 Wheal Edward.

10 Wheal Frances.

20 Wheal Grenville.

10 Carp Brea.

10 Wheal Charlotte.

10 Chiph and Wentworth.

10 Carp Brea.

10 Wheal Charlotte.

10 Wheal Mines Charlotte.

10 Wheal Grenville.

10 Wheal Grenville.

10 Wheal Grenville.

10 Wheal West.

11 South Garras.

11 South Garras.

12 Wheal West.

13 Chiph and Wentworth.

14 West Damsel.

15 Chiph and Wentworth.

16 Chiph and Wentworth.

17 Chiph and Wentworth.

18 CHIPH AIR SECURITIES.

18 To those seeking investment in mines, every information, personally or letter, will be afforded; at the present time, a judicious selection is the more necessary, as many very questionable undertakings are being brought before the public.

18 Mr. Barkellex, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of piess, on receipt of stamped addressed envelopes; and PUBLISHES WEEKLY a CERULAR, containing latest particulars of prices, and much desirable information.

18 Mr. PETER WATSON begs to inform his friends and geutlemen

IECULAR, containing latest particulars of prices, and much desirable information.

R. PETER WATSON begs to inform his friends and gentlement connected with English and foreign mines, that he has returned from Cammes, Cerawall, where he has been residing for the past 12 months, and has now MIMENCED BUSINESS OF SHAREDEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION ORNT, at 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The past eleven years' experience which he has had in every department of mining, and an extensive connection with mine agents and others in Cornwall and Devon, asis him to judge of, and select mines of intrinsic value.

The present period offers great advantages for investment in carefully selected mines, there a certainty of success and profit to the embarkment of capital may be relied on. Mr. Perras Warson will at all times be glad to afford every information; and purbase and sell shares on the usual commission, to which the most careful attention as the paid.—37, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 9, 1855.

MINING SHARES.—GEORGE SPRATLEY will be happy to PORWARD his LIST OF DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, that seasiders desirable investments at the present moment. Holders of shares will want to BUY and when to SELL, in accordance with the market value, a wrearcestive improvement of the mine.

4. Winchester-buildings, London.

MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH STREET AND AND SECURITIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

R. LELEAN HAS INSTRUCTIONS TO SELL:

50 Cwm Darren, 4s. 3d.; 50 Lady Eertha, 26s. 6d; 50 Sortridge Consols
50 Pennance Consols, 20s.; 120 Molland, 2s. 6d.; 20 Swanpool, £65.; 20 Pen
15; 31 cash prices.
ing Offices, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street.

R. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICES to PARTIES INVESTING in or SELLING MINING PROPERTY. By the soundness of formation to which he has access, and the bona fide character of the understate of the substitution, his constant endeavours are to secure the suphiselents. OFFICIAL PRICES forwarded daily on request; and a WEEKLY MALLIST OF PRICES, with a Commentary on the State of the Mining Share t, published every Wednesday, in time for the evening mails, will be forwarded, etc., on application. ree, on application. ces. 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.

MR. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PRO-GESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation, 1986, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning rygu-

R. W. MICHELL, COMMISSION AGENT and DEALER in ERITISH MINES, is always in a position to BUY or SELL in most DIVI-MINES, as well NON-DIVIDEND MINES, where the prospects are such as mined to carly dividends. Gratuitous advice given on personal application, or by the 2. Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

EAST BASSET. NORTH ROBERT. WEST SETON.

2 20K

EAST BULLER.
WEST SORTRIDGE. //
CONDURROW.

WEST FRANCES.

WEST FRANCES.

Apply, stating lowest price, to Mr. F. E. BLYTH, Mining Exchange, Gresh
Landon.

don.

Buyrn pledges himself to buy and sell for principals on commission only;
position at the present moment to sell, at nett prices to purchasers, a
a some of the most promising speculations of the day.

R. HENRY GOULD SHARP, No. 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, HAS FOR SALE:—50 Trenow Consols, £2%.

Select, \$6. d. 375 Molland, 2s.

20 Mixon Great Con., 15s.

20 Morth Hingston, 1s.

20 Morth Hingston, 1s.

20 North Wingston, 1s.

20 North Wingston, 1s.

20 West Collacombe, 10s.

20 West Sortridge, 8s.

20 Pennance Cons., £1%.

20 Pennance Cons., £1%.

20 West Sortridge, 6s.

20 West Sortridge, 5s.

20 Wheal Storp, 10s.

20 Wheal Granville, £3.

4 Wheal Arthur, £14%.

20 Wheal Storp, 30s.

4 Wheal Arthur, £14%.

20 Whildberg, 38s.

20 Swanpool, £2%.

20 Swanpool, £2%.

20 Swanpool, £2%.

AMES F. BODDY, 15, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING SCHANGE, LONDON, is prepared to BUY or SELL in any of the MINES

the in the general List of the Mining Journal; and will be happy to advise with the state of the Mining Journal; and will be happy to advise with the manufacturality to purchase in good sound mining property, paying regularly as it is 15 per cent. per annum. No investments offer so great advantages as just a state of the market, and the manufactural themselves of the List of the market. In the series of state of the market.

In the series of state of the market.

In the series of mining or other stock wishing to exchange their interest from progressive mines, will be dealt with on the best series of series of

INING INVESTMENT, &c.—The large amount of capital invess, and the great want of facility for conducting the sale and purchase the control of the great want of facility for conducting the sale and purchase sale invested us to OFFER OUR SEAVICES to capitalists and others, being the sale correct information upon the principal mines in Devon, and water. There can be no doubt that mining securities afford to the country of the

CECRGE MOORE will BUY or SELL, at the closest prices, in any 1 South Wheal Frances.
10 Trebane.
20 Treweths.
5 West Providence.
3 West Basset.
20 Wheal Zion.

20 Wheal Zion. 20 Wheal Grenville. 2 Wheal Kitty (Lelant). 10 Wheal Hender.

Tense Basser.

George Moore will be happy to advise with any capitalist who may be desirous of our chasing British Mining Stock, either for a permanent investment, or for an adance in price.

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines; and the losest prices forwarded on application.

George Moore, Dealer in Mining Shares, 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support received from all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

OF LONDON.

Mr. REYNOLDS continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES; and from his long experience in mining matters, and extensive connection with eapitalists, mining agents, and others in the various mining districts throughout the kingdom, is enabled to afford superior information for careful investment in dividend-paying and progressive mines, which he will effect on the usual commission. Mr. REYNOLDS begs to observe, that the present period offers great advantages for investment in carefully selected mines.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Oct. 26, 1855.

M. R. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, BUSINESS TRANSACTED in HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS, SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

MR. HY. SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT

MR. NEWTON SAMUELSON, F.C.S., ASSAYER AND ANA LYTICAL CHEMIST, -3, HACKIN'S HEY, LIVERPOOL. 20 M. R. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is a BUYER of Bosecan, Sortridge Consols,
Great Alfred, Alfred Consols, Wheal Wrey, Wheal Zion, and West Polberro.

M. ROSSER, LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR,
LLANELLY, SOUTH WALES.
Tenants found for coal, ironstone, and every description of mineral property. Collieries and mines viewed and reported on. Maps kept by contract or otherwise.

R. T. M. GEORGE, ASSAYER THOMAS EDINGTON, PURCHASER AND INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS ON COMMISSION, 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW. 24

MR. JAMES TAYLOR, METAL BROKER, MIDDLESBRO'-ON-TEES. MR. EVAN HOPKINS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER
38, THURLOE SQUARE, BROMPTON. 7.6

MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 76, CORNHILL, LONDON. 2

NGLISH DIVIDEND MINES.—Shareholders in dividend mine ANGLISH DIVIDEND MINES.—Shareholders in dividend mines are not subject to calls or liability of any kind if they select the mines known to be free from debt, with large reserves, making considerable profits upon present workings, and paying dividends every two months, that are likely to be maintained for many years to come, varying from £13 to £35 per cent, per amaum upon immediate investments. The great majority of the new adventures, termed mines, are in debt, without prospects, and utterly valueless. Safe and profitable investments can only be effected by acting upon reliable information. The undersigned age in constant communication with the best mining districts, do not speculate on their own account, but confine themselves exclusively to a commission business, and are, therefore, in a position to give an independent and disinterested opinion. Every information afforded for the safe investment of capital; and purchases and sales effected with the utmost promptitude, and upon the best possible terms.

JAMES S. TRIPP AND CO. 33. Clement's—lane, Lombard-street.

JAMES S. TRIPP AND CO., 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—HENRY MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

VICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVED WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.—OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c.,
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. MR, WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL. 32

MR. FRANCIS RIDGMAN, MINE SHAREBROKER TAVISTOCK, DEVON. 33 MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL. 34

MR. R. W. JENKIN, GENERAL ASSAYER

MR. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, TRURO.

MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES.

FORE STREET, REDRUTH.

Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

TO BE LET, for a term of years, a valuable the county of Montgomery, North Wales, 44cm

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MR. W. C. VIVIAN OFFERS HIS SERVICES to his friends and the public, to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES and MINING PROPERTY in any part of the world.—Address, Camborne, Cornwall.

MR. W. E. COMMINS begs to inform his friends and the mining public generally, that he has SECURED the SERVICES of Capt. JOSEPH RICHARDS, of Lydford Consols, who will in future act with him in the pursership and entire management of mines, together with mapping and dialling in all its branches, upon the least expensive terms. Inspections made, and reliable report given.—Dated Mining Offices, Tavistock, Nov. 9, 1855.

MINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL—
Mr. THOMAS TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the mining public
generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHAREDEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and trusts by strict attention to
the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their
patronage. Mr. Tranwerke fatters himself that being in daily communication with
the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience
in practiced mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advice as to what
mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, Nov. 3, 1855.

FLETCHER AND CO., RAILWAY, MINING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKERS, 163, WOODHOUSE LAME, LEEDS.
Gold Mining Shares wanted.

M. R. T. P. THOMAS begs to return his most sincere thanks for the kindness and support which he has received from his friends and the public in general in his business as mining auctioneer; and to inform them that he CONTINUES his PERIODICAL SALES BY AUCTION, trusting that his experience as a mining agent, and the confidence and support he has received from the leading shareholders in Cornwall, London, and elsewhere, for the last 12 years, will be a guarantee that all property placed in his hands for sale will be disposed of to the best advantage.

guarantee that all property piaced in his hands for sale will be deposed about age.

Dividend and established shares bought and sold privately at the closest prices. Miscale inspected and reported on by the most experienced agents.

N.B. Mr. T. P. Thoxas further begs to announce, that his NEXT GENERAL SALE of MINING SHARES will be HELD at Garraway's on Thursday, the 22d inst. Particulars of shares for sale on that day must be forwarded to him on or before Friday, the 16th inst., in order that they may be duly advertised.

75, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 9, 1856.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE WILL SUBMIT TO AUCTION the following DIVIDEND and OTHER MINING SHARES on Thursday, the 15th November, at One o'clock precisely:—

5 North Basset. 1 West Caradon. 10 Crebor. 5 North Basset, 10 Crebor. 10 Wheal Grenville.
1 West Caradon, 5 Carvannall, 100 East Tamar.
20 Swanpool, 1 South Tolgus, 25 Tamar Consols.
35 Sortridge Consols, 320 East Black Craig, 5 Alfred Consols.
50 Cwm Darren. 4 Gonamena. 20 St. Day United.
20 Great Hewas. 3 Craddock Moor. 5 Great Alfred.
21 East Frongoch. 50 North Towy. 3 Wheal Messer.
5 Boiling Well.
Catalogues and further particulars may be had at Garraway's; or at the offices of he auctioneer.

10 Wheal Grenville.

ne auctioneer. J. R. Pixe transacts business in every description of stocks, at the closest market rices.—South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, Nov. 9, 1855.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER and DEALER in BRITISH
MINES, SHARES, and STOCKS IN GENERAL, PUBLISHES a WEEKLY
CURRENT LIST OF PRICES of a judicious selection of DIVIDEND, PROGRESSIVE, and bone fide SPECULATIVE COMPANIES, with other statistical and valuable information, including his Synopsis of British Mining for the past Nine Years,
baseribers, £2 2s. annually, including postage; or 1s. per List.
Brokerage Offices.—4, Austinfriars, London.

Inspecting and Mapping Offices.—Candorne, Cornwalf.
Publishing Offices.—19, Great St. Helen's, London.

M. H. B. RYE, 77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, having been brought up in the Cornish mining districts, and having devoted his life to the study of the various methods of working the mines, to the nature of the lodes, and to the geological indications of the ground in those localities, flatters himself, on account of the practical knowledge thus acquired, that he is in a POSI TION to FURNISH HIS FRIENDS, and those who may favour him with commissions, with more positive, and consequently more VALUABLE INFORMATION, regarding the general prospects of the many Cornish mines now offering such tempting opportunities for investment, than those who merely possess an acquaintance with the London Share Market; while, at the same time, the high position he has so many years esloyed in this, and his long connection with the Hull, Liverpool, and Manchester Share Markets, enable him, at all times, to buy and sell on the best possible terms.

A list of the best mines, either for speculation or investment, may be had on application.

S HARES WANTED in the SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER. Any person having shares to sell in the above mine, may hear of a purchaser sending the price, and number of shares, to "W, W.," Post-office, Anderson's illidings, City-road.

METALLURGIST AND ASSAYER.—A GENTLEMAN, having had many years' experience in lead and zinc smelting, and in the extraction of gold and silver from their over, both by amalgamation and reduction process, and who is competent to build the most approved furnaces required for this purpose, is lesirous to UNDERTAKE the MANAGEMENT of such a ONOERNN in this country, or to go abroad. Unexceptionable reference can be given. The advertiser also speaks french, German, and Spanish fluently.—Address, "Metallurgist and Assayer," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO MINING COMPANIES.—A GENTLEMAN, who at present resides on the Banks of the Tamur, having had 14 or 15 years' experience in mining matters generally, and filled the office of PURSER, SECRETARY, and MANAGER, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in either capacity in some mine situate in the Calbock, Callington, or Tavitock districts. The most respectable reference given.—Address, "A. B.," Saltash, Cornwall.—Nov. 9, 1855.

TO LEAD SMELTERS.—A GENTLEMAN, conversant with amelting silver-lead and silver ores, is desirous of obtaining the MANAGE. HENT of a LEAD and SILVER SMELTING WORKS.—Address, "A. B.," care of fir. Thos. Catherall, Easignte-street-row, Chester.

DARTNER WANTED, with a capital of £5000, to take the HALF SHARE in a COLLIERY, FIRE-BRICK, and POTTERY WORK, which is in full operation. The procent plant valued at £10,000. The capital to be charged with 5 per cent. interest before any division of profits takes place, which are calculated, in addition to the sum payable on account of interest of capital, at £1500 a year.—Apply by letter, pre-paid, to "A. W.," 60, Fenchurch-street.

WANTED,—A YOUNG MAN, acquainted with LAND and MI-NERAL SURVEYING. Salary, first year £70 to £30.—Apply, stating age and practice, to "C." Mining Journal office, 26, Flect-street, London.

WANTED,—A SITUATION as a MINERAL AGENT or SUR-VEYOR. The advertiser would like to take the mapping and surveying of some collieries, and would have no objection to go abroad. He has been a mineral agent and surveyor to large collieries in Wales for upwards of seven years. A good character can be produced. Age 23.—Letters addressed "G. D.," once of Mr. Robert Radnor, Maesteg, near Bridgend, Glamorgan-hire, will be carefully attended to.

WANTED,—A COMPETENT MINER, to UNDERTAKE the ARBANGEMENT and MANAGEMENT of MINERAL PROPERTY in one of the Colonies. As the duties will be of a responsible nature, and require professional skill, a liberal salary will be given.—Applications, with references and testimonials, to be addressed to Evan Horkins, Esq., 38, Thuribe-square, Brompton.

RON TRADE.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN (Aged 27 years), a SITUATION as BOOKKEEPER, in which capacity he has been engaged for me years in a large from manufacturing and conjineering firm, and from whom the cert entialactory testimonials can be obtained.—Address, "A.B.," 20, Union-street, epitord, London.

RONWORKS.—WANTED, a PRACTICAL MANAGER of IRON-WORKS, who will UNDERTAKE to MANUFACTURE BARS, SHEETS, and PLATES, by CONTRACT, to the extent of 150 tons weekly.—Apply to Measure. TOWNSHEND, WOOD, and Co., Swansen. RON ORE ROYALTY.—TO BE LET, a SUB-LEASE of a ROYALTY in the CUMBERLAND HEMATITE ORE DISTRICT, where ore

TO BE LET, for a term of years, a valuable SLATE QUARRY in the county of Montgomery, North Wales, 4½ miles from water carriage, and a quarter of a mile from a turnpike road.—For particulars, address "A. C.," Postofice, Machynlleth.

A SBESTOS OR AMIANTHUS.—PURCHASERS of this mineral substance can have SAMPLES FORWARDED on application to J. J. Gumos, St. Austell, Corawall.—Sept. 20, 1856.

BERDAN'S MACHINE, WANTED, ONE or TWO GOLD AMALGAMATING MACHINES, for expert, either NEW or SECOND-HAND.

TO BE SOLD, a BERDAN'S QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINE, nearly new, at present on a mine near of columb, Cornwall. It has two I ft. basins, is complete, and will be sold cheap.—Apply to J. W. Liddell, Bodmin.

FOR SALE.—The ENGINES and BOILERS used on the DALKEY ATMOSPHERIC BAILWAY, in Ireland. Have been very little used, of superior manufacture, and will be sold reasonable.—Apply to James Haigu, engineer, Dublin.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-SHIRE, MANUFACTUREES OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AKLES FOR COCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during cereral years, its superior quality has been guserally acknowledged, and can be un-nesitatingly affirmed.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—The OFFICES for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 32, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDOM, where all information (British and foreign) may be obtained gratis.—Aver, Betterogy, Ganuscas, and Oo, patent agents and negociators.

715

Original Correspondence. BRITISH IBON MANUFACTURE.

Sin,-More than 70 years having passed away since the greatest improvements were over made in this or any other country for the manufacture of bar-iron. More than three-fourths of the present generation may not be aware, while others, more experienced, may have forgotten, to whom the whole human race in Her Majesty's three kingdoms, and in all the markets of the world, have been most indebted for bar-iron more than 200 per cent. cheaper than foreign bar-iron previous to 1784. The name of that meritorious individual is not legion, but Henry Cort, iron manufacturer, born at Lancaster in 1740, and died in 1800, ruined and brokenhearted by the defalcations of a public defaulter, as the following facts will most unequivocally attest.

brokenhearted by the defaleations of a public defaulter, as the following facts will most unequivocally attest.

In 1783 and 1784, patents were granted to Henry Cort for two inventions—one for rendering cast-iron malleable in a reverberatory or air furnace, heated by the flame of pit-coal, to avoid the impurities from mixing the ashes and droes of the fuel with the metal in a fluid state, the whole operation being effected without the aid of charcoal, blast, bellows, or cylinders, as previously used, the new process being termed "puddling;" and the other invention being for the manufacture of bar-iron, by passing the malleable iron, when in a form called "blooms," through grooved or fluted rollers, never before used, and ever since universally adopted.

In 1785, the patent puddled and rolled iron, made out of common shipballast, the coarsest kind of east-iron, at a little iron-work at Fontley, near Gosport, Hampshire, was tried, under every disadvantage, in most of the royal dockyards, by 48 experiments, in the presence of the master smiths in each yard, and under the superintendence of the Government officers and Professor Black, of Edinburgh, who reported that the puddled and rolled iron proved equal in all the trials, and superior in many, to the best ore ground Swedish iron, for the largest anchors and other naval purposes, in confirmation of which the Navy Board contracted for large supplies, in preference to the best Swedish iron.

In 1789, just as the patentee was on the eve of making a large income after rendering this counter indeed for foreign newers for heaves.

poses, in confirmation of which the Navy Board contracted for large supplies, in preference to the best Swedish iron.

In 1789, just as the patentee was on the eve of making a large income, after rendering this country independent of foreign powers for bariron, expending the whole of his private fortune, and borrowing capital equal to 50,000%, in bringing his valuable discoveries to perfection, he was ruined and driven to bankruptcy by the defalcations of his partner, the Deputy-Paymaster of the Navy, who suddenly died a defaulter to the State, this gentleman having advanced out of his trust funds 27,000%, on the security of the patent rights of Henry Cort, in consideration, not only of receiving 5 per cent. interest for money belonging to the nation, but also for being secured one-half of all his trade and patent premiums, besides taking his son into partnership. Among the effects of the defaulter, the patents were seized under extents in aid, issued to satisfy the debt contracted by the Deputy-Paymaster; but, instead of prosecuting the patents for the remainder of the term (ten years), to pay the debt for which they had been seized, they were kept locked up in the office of the legal official, without the slightest benefactor to the nation for British iron was not allowed the use of his patent rights for more than about four years, and these wholly occupied in trials of his inventions, James Watt for the steam-engine, and Foudrinier for the rolling process in the manufacture of paper, were both allowed, by Acts of Parliament, to prolong their patents for 30 years, rather than they should be deprived of the means of rewarding themselves for the benefit they had conferred on the country.

Before 1790, the late Richard Crawshay had built, at Cyfarthfa, his co-

means of rewarding themselves for the benefit they had conterred on the country.

Before 1790, the late Richard Crawshay had built, at Cyfarthfa, his colossal works, under the superintendence of Henry Cort, strictly in accordance with the plans of the latter, for puddling and rolling bar-iron; and, in a letter to the secretary of the late Lord Sheffield, dated Dec. 1, 1808, he very honourably admits that "he took the plans of puddling and rolling bar-iron from a Mr. Cort, who had a little mill at Fontley, and that he was then making at Cyfarthfa 10,000 tons annually." This gentleman and others had signed agreements, before the patents were locked up, to pay 10s. per ton on all bar-iron made by the puddling and rolling process, and up to 1798, when the patents expired, the total make being about 500,000 tons, the average premiums, at 7s. 6d. per ton, would have produced 187,500L, or six times over the capital advanced by the defaulter; and this, with 50,000L previously expended by the patentee, made his whole loss, in 1798, 237,500L. The profit on 500,000 tons of puddled and rolled iron to the ironmasters, making 20 tons for one with the same number of men, and in the same time, as compared with the hammer, and of the best quality, instead of the worst in the latter case, was not less than 25s. per ton, or 625,000L, or, including gratuities saved, \$12,000L; whereas, had the patents been extended to 30, instead of 14 years, or only four years to Henry Cort, the latter must have realised at least half a million sterling.

In 1794, 15 of the principal bankers and merchants in London, in-

whereas, had the patents been extended to 30, instead of 14 years, or only four years to Henry Cort, the latter must have realised at least half a million sterling.

In 1794, 15 of the principal bankers and merchants in London, including 10 Members of Parliament, who, from their own knowledge, highly appreciated the character and merits of Henry Cort, appealed by letter to Mr. Pitt, then Prime Minister, and were the first to obtain for him a pension of 2004, per annum, which he only lived to receive six years, making, at this time, the whole reward 12004. Dr. Colunhoun states, in his work on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of Great Britain, that John Blake, to assist him to carry on his scheme for transporting tish to London by land carriage (not British iron to all the markets in the world), was granted by Parliament 25004.; and Thomas Foden, for his discovery of making paste as a substitute for wheat flour, in 1801, received 5004.—making together 30004., being 18004. more than to Henry Cort for his proved inventions, which, as will be seen in another place, have saved the country three hundred millions sterling!

In 1811, the iron trade of Great Britain, at a general meeting, held at Gloucester, resolved unanimously that the trade had been greatly indebted to the late Henry Cort, for his exertions in introducing the puddling process to public attention, and for his invention of grooved or fluted rollers for the manufacture of bar-iron, when a subscription was immediately commenced by all the principal iron companies in South Wales and elsewhere, for the relief of Elizabeth Cort, his widow, which amounted to nearly 10004.

nearly 1000l.

The statistics of the iron trade before and since the inventions of Henry Cort will show best whether he has not been, for the last 66 years, the greatest benefactor to the iron industry of the country, to the national wealth, and to its commerce in all the markets in the world.

In 1782, the total make of pig-iron, with the dearer fuel, charcoal, was only 17,350 tons; in 1788, total make, with pit coals, 50,950 tons. In 1854, by the last return to Parliament, it was 3,885,906 tons, three-fourths of the whole make, and more, being converted into puddled and rolled iron. In 1782, the total quantity of British hammered iron exported did not exceed 427 tons. In 1854, the total quantity of pig-iron exported was 293,074 tons; puddled and rolled iron, 883,237 tons: to which, if one-third be added for waste in conversion, the real quantity exported will be 1,177,649 tons—total British iron exported, 1,470,723 tons.

In 1782, the total make of British hammered bar-iron did not amount to 10,000 tons—too inferior in quality for exportation beyond 427 tons.

In 1782, the total make of British hammered bar-iron did not amount to 10,000 tons—too inferior in quality for exportation beyond 427 tons. In 1853, the total make of puddled and rolled iron was very little short of 3,000,000 tons, which, at the cost of foreign iron previous to 1783 and 1784, averaging, exclusive of duty, 30%. 13s. 4d. per ton, would be not less than 92,000,000% sterling; whereas, by puddled and rolled iron, at the average cost not exceeding 10% per ton at most, it has cost only 30,000,000% sterling, thus saving in one year 62,000,000% sterling, as compared with foreign bar-iron; being all made out of materials previously useless, and by British labour. For the last 66 years, including money less paid to foreign countries for bar-iron, and more received from them for 8,000,000 tons of British puddled and rolled iron, besides 17,000,000. useless, and by British labour. For the and more received from them for less paid to foreign countries for bar-iron, and more received from them for 8,000,000 tons of British puddled and rolled iron, besides 17,000,000 tons for home consumption; extra profits to the iron manufacturer, 37,000,000. sterling; and profit to the mineral owners at least 12,000,000. sterling, besides the whole saving to the country is equal to 300,000,000. sterling, besides feeding and clothing four generations of workmen and their families, or more than 600,000 people for sixty-six years. These are the services of Henry Cort.

more than 600,000 people for sixty-six years. These are the services of Henry Cort.

In the Times of the 1st inst., it will be seen that 19 of the principal literary authorities of the country, including bishops, deans, and Members of Parliament, have recently shown their generous regard and respect for the memory of one of the greatest benefactors to literature, the late Dr. Samuel Johnson, by their benevolent efforts to smooth the rugged path of indigence, from this to a better world, of two of his goddaughters, the Misses Lowe, of 5, Minerva-place, New Cross, Deptford, by appealing to the Prime Minister for some national consideration for these ladies, one aged 78, the other 72, when his Lordship subscribed out of the public aged 78, the other 72, when his Lordship subscribed out of the p purse 1001. But, if the goddaughters of the ever-memorable benef

to literature have been to deservedly honoured by the intercession of nine-teen of the highest literary authorities with Her Majesty's Government, surely the immediate and only surviving descendents of the late Henry Cort—one son, and three daughters, each, with the exception of one only; more than 70 years of age, and in circumstances equally as indigent as the goddaughters of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson—may claim, not only similar patronage and sympathy from the same authorities, including more particularly the celebrated editor of Household Words (who will, it is hoped, honour this very legitimate case with some notice in one of his forthcoming numbers); and still more especially, no doubt, will that sup-port be given by the ironmasters of Great Britain, and all the engineer-ing, manufacturing, and consuming classes, benefited for more than half a century by puddled and rolled iron 200 per cent. cheaper than foreign. It should also be borne in mind, that these inventions have done much more to cripple and damage the iron power of the great despot in Russia

nore to cripple and damage the iron power of the great despot in Russia than all his late disasters in the Crimea, and in the Black Sea, including the very appropriate burial in that element of his wooden walls by his own slaves, designed, as they were, for the subjugation of the whole human race in Turkey, and ultimately, for the overthrow of all Her Majesty's possessions in India.

possessions in India.

For it is not a little remarkable that, ever since 1784, the date of Henry Cort's patent for grooved rollers for making bar-iron, the exportation of bar-iron from Russia has rapidly declined. In 1784, it was 50,000 tons to this country, and the whole make was 80,000 tons; while, of all the nations in the world, not one commands more abundantly all the materials for supplying the demands for bar-iron of 30,000,000 of people in this country. Yet, in 1851, the export of bar-iron had fallen down to 3974 tons; in 1852, to 1791 tons; and in 1854, by the last return to the House of Commons, it had dwindled down to 15 tons!

The total make of pig-iron in Great Britain for 22 years, ending 1854, was 25,215,743 tons, or 1,146,170 tons annually; whereas in Russia, for the same period, ending 1851, the total make was 3,761,275 tons, or only 170,967 tons annually.

RICHARD CORT.

Belitha-terrace, Barnsbury Park, Islington, Nov. 7.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON-MAKING.

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Mushet, in your Journal of Oct. 27, contains statements so extraordinary, that I beg permission to offer a few remarks thereon. Mr. Mushet contradicts Mr. Higgins's statement respecting the

statements so extraordinary, that I beg permission to offer a few remarks thereon. Mr. Mushet contradicts Mr. Higgins's statement respecting the iron in slags in these words—"There is no such thing as metallic iron in slags; what iron is there is already oxidised." Now, by the word oxidised chemists mean that a base is saturated with oxygen, but the iron in furnace cinders is combined with a minimum dose of oxygen; therefore, it is not oxidised. Mr. Mushet's assertion that the iron is oxidised is less pardonable than Mr. Higgins's metallic iron; for, in statements of analysis by Messrs. Johnson, Mitchell, and other eminent chemists, we have ores and slags represented as containing so many per cent. of metallic iron, when, in fact, the metal exists as one of the oxides.

The metal exists as an oxide in mill cinder, puddling furnace cinder, and refinery cinder; yet if either of these be exposed to atmospherical influences, they are quickly covered with a coating of rust, clearly showing that the metal is being oxidised. What is to prevent the protoxide of iron in blast furnace cinders from being converted into peroxide, and as such presenting the reddish colour peculiar to it? That the surface of blast furnace cinders exposed to the atmosphere, no matter whether originally of a grey, green, blue, or white colour, is eventually converted into a rusty brown, any one may easily satisfy himself by inspecting the immense deposit of cinders around an iron-work.

In another part of his letter we have—"This odd notion of the iron oxidising, and spoiling the beauty of the slags, will appear still more eccentric to those who are told that a good grey cinder contains no iron, not even as oxide." What is meant by a "good grey cinder from a furnace producing No. 1 iron I have obtained 6 per cent., and never, on any occasion, less than 3 per cent., of metallic iron. But in several districts for 1 ton of grey there are produced 10 tons of brown and black, yielding up to 14 and 15 per cent., of iron. I think Mr. Mushet should ha

specimens of the chaler run at the commencement of the Theyford understaking; they were so favourable (requiring only a better choice of limestone for fluxing) that I augured well of the future, when experince had introduced the necessary improvements." Again—"The cinder I saw from Heyford did not contain \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. of oxide of iron." I am at a loss to conceive the necessity for a better choice of limestone for fluxing, while the furnace was yielding a cinder containing less than \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. of oxide of iron. Who determined the per centage of oxide of iron in the cinder? the cinder

the einder?

The allusion to the peculiar difficulties arising from protoxide of iron in the blast fernace is peculiarly unfortunate to Mr. Mushet. The raw ore may contain the metal as protoxide; but will be affirm that the calcined necessarily contains it in the same state?

necessarily contains it in the same state?

An erroneous impression provails respecting the patents taken out for utilising the slags of iron furnaces. In a patent taken out by Mr. Elliott, in 1852, claim is made to the annealing process, which, in Mr. Mushet's opinion, clearly subjects any minor manipulations to a licence from the original patentee. Now, for the information of those who are interested in the subject of utilising iron slags, I may state that the "annealing process" is not a patentable matter, though claimed in a patent taken out nearly twenty years ago; and any person can manifecture bricks, tiles, pipes, slabs, mouldings, or any other useful article from slag, without let or licence. Dr. Smith, Mr. Elliott, or any other person, can patent particular apparatuses, machines, furnaces, or manipulations; but it is open to others to attain the like results by other apparatuses, machines, furnaces, or manipulations.—Nor. 3.

HATT P. JEROME.

P.S.—On persuing Dr. Smith's "Pantograph." as published in the

or manipulations.—Nov. 3. HIATT P. JEROME.
P.S.—On perusing Dr. Smith's "Pantograph," as published in the Journal of the Society of Arts, I observe that the mean per centage of protoxide of iron in 13 specimens of slag was 4.7 per cent., the highest being 21.5 and the lowest 0.4. This differs widely from Mr. Mushet's statement, that a largey cinder contains no iron; for a number of Dr. Smith's specimens.

THAMPTONSHIRE IRON-MAKING.

SIR,-David N urnal of October 27 there appeared a letter from Mr. Northamptonshire iron-making, and Mr. Elliott's meslags. In that letter he expresses his astonishment that thod of a matter as making iron from the Northamptonshire ore d, when the materials for making a ton of foundry iron should have filed, when the materials for making a ton of foundry iron can be put to the furnace for less than 2l. per ton; he further states his opinion, the 1the failure is attributable in some measure to the men employed in sha fting the ores. I am not aware of a single instance in which a foundrynth, or any other practical man, has been engaged in the district to smell the ore; if they had, the result would have been different. I believe any man who comes to the task with Mr. Mushet's views, that it is a common-place matter, and adopts the common method of smelting the orea, will find himself uncommonly deceived, not only in quality, but quantity also. His notions of the cost of material are singularly wild; from what source he obtained his information I cannot say, but a man of his pretensions ought to have known better than give credence to any such rom what source he obtained his microthau five credence to any such als pretensions ought to have known better than give credence to any such statement, as the material for foundry iron will cost 2l. 15s. or 3l. per tor

in Northampton.

Mr. Musket then proceeds to comment on my remarks about the comment of the comm position of the slag. He considers the assertion that they contain from 10 to 15 per cent. of metallic iron wild and eccentric. Having read his theory, I was induced to consult several works on the subject: on looking at Dr. Smith's lecture before the Society of Arts, he says that the slag obtained from one of the German furnaces in bad condition contained 21 per cent. of protoxide of iron, and the slag in a Welsh furnace in ordinary

or cent. of protoxide of fron, and the snag in a weigh furnace in ordinary torking condition gave 10 per cent.

On turning to the work of Mr. Truran, on p. 55 he gives the analysis ferther different slags; the first contained 14 per cent., the second 10 per ent., and the third 7 per cent. of metallic iron. On p. 52 he further sys, "It is supposed by some smelters that the grey cinders contain no

metal," but gives it as his opinion that they contain 7 per

metal," but gives it as his opinion that they contain 7 persons, though Mr. Mushet says they contain none at all. "When doctors disagree, who shall decide?" It is admitted by mist practical hied, that the iron is the shall decide?" It is admitted by mist practical hied, that the iron is the shall decide? It is admitted by mist practical man, the ground whether it be existed an metallic, it must be got out before articles of permanent beauty or utility can be made from the slag. It speaking that, I have no wish to disparage the invention of Mr. Ellioti; it does credit to a gentleman in his position, and if a proper furnace were built to smelt the slags, and his efforts seconded by a practical man, the iron could be extracted, and, I have no doubt, turned to advantage.

But there is one thing about the working of the slags that I cannot understand. Mr. Ellioti's patent was taken out in 1850; since that time the subject has been repeatedly agitated in this and other journals, yet five years have rolled away, and it is a question yet to be solved whether the thing is feasible. It seems strange to me that Mr. Mushet, one who has taken so much interest in the patent, has not given us something more tangible than the repeated assertion of its advantages. In a letter of his, inserted in the Journal of the Society of Arts, six months since, he says, "The subject had occupied his attention for three years." I have only to say in conclusion on this subject, if he can do what he talks about, let us see it done at once. If he does not, the probability is that some of those "melters," or "foundrymen," who, in his estimation, do not understand these things, will take up the subject, and instead of writing about it three years, will bring pipes, alates, bricks, &c., out of the slag in three months. Mr. Mushet next takes exception to my theory of smelting slicious ores. Ho says, "the theory I objected to the commonly received opinion, that the silicious ores would smelt in less time, on with less fuel, that the argillaceous ore

not be properly smolted, and fluxed, and separated from the silex and other earths found in combination with it, in less time, or with less fuel, than the argillaceous ores of Staffordshire. In smolting the ore, it must be borne in mind that it is deficient in carbon; therefore it is necessary that the upper region of the furnace be comparatively cod, to allow the ore to throw off the moisture and volatile gasses, and absorb the necessary amount of carbon from the fuel. If this be done, there is no fear of its smelting and scouring down, and becoming infusible in the hearth of the furnace. But, in order to do this, the furnace should be built almost cylindrical from the bosh. I believe the form of furnace has been one of the greatest obstacles to the smelting of the Northamptonshire ore; the heat has been so intense in the throat and upper region of the furnace, that before the ore has had time to throw off the water and absorb the carbon, it has been melted, and the liquid mass in the hearth of the furnace has never been properly fluxed and separated; hence from 10 to 20 per cent. of the iron has run out with the slag, and other portions, that ought to have come out with the slag, have been found incorporated with the iron, and have given it a glassy surface, and rendered it weak and brittle. Another thing to be remembered is this,—one of the predominating elements of the ore is silex, therefore it was a mistake to put an highly silicious limestone in the furnace for a flux.

As to one form of furnace smiting all kind of ores, I beg to differ from Mr. Mushet. There are some kinds of ores that work best in a narrow throated furnace, as they require all the heat that can be given them in the upper part to prepare them for the zone of fusion.

Then, as to the presence of protoxide of iron, I have not seen or heard anything about it, none of the analyses I have seen show it to any extent; but if I should meet with it in the Northamptonshire ore, I should be prepared to deal with it, having spent some years in a la

be prepared to deal with it, having spent some years in a large iron-works were the ores contain from 30 to 40 per cent. of protoxide of iron, but I do not for a moment suppose it is to be found.

Mr. Mushet takes exception at some of the terms I have employed; but the terms employed by practical men and mineral chemists generally differ.—Nov. 1.

Benjamin Higgins.

SOAPSTONE-CORNWALL, AND PHILADELPHIA (U.S.).

SIR,-In your Journal of Oct. 20, I notice a paragraph in which you fer to the opinion of the Rev. Samuel Haughton, relative to the formarefer to the opinion of the Rev. Samuel Haugnton, relative to the formation of soapstone, and called forth by a late visit of that gentleman to some localities of serpentine porphyry in Cornwall. He remarks:—"4t these places the serpentine is traversed by dykes of granite, and the soapstone lies spread out in sheets at the junction of the serpentine and granite. He, therefore, considers the soapstone to be the result of the contact of these rocks at a high temperature, the serpentine giving the magnesia, and the felspar of the granite a sufficient quantity of alumina, to form the soanstone."

tact of these rocks at a high temperature, the serpentine giving managnesis, and the felspar of the granite a sufficient quantity of alumina, to form the soapstone."

On reading the above, I was reminded strongly of a well-known locality of soapstone in the United States of America, the circumstances of which deposit seem to confirm the theory therein advocated.

On the banks of the River Schuylkill, 10 miles above Philadelphia, the gneiss which, alternating now and then with mica schist and porphyty, has prevailed for the whole of that distance, is succeeded by an extensive tract of serpentine. The gneiss is much invaded by veins of trap and granite; and, at the junction, a great dyke of granite shows itself crossing the river. It is at this precise spot that the soapstone, in massive, irregular deposits, is seen. Nodules of serpentine are included in the deposit. The citizens of Philadelphia have good reason to remember this soapstone, since for a long time the doorsteps of their houses were invariably made from it. The rock wore away more speedily than the serpentine, which protruded in hard, indestructible, rough balls, not very genial to the soles of one's shoes. It is now wholly replaced by marble for doorsteps; but, for lining furnaces, where great heat is to be encountered, the soapstone is still extensively quarried and applied. It occurs on both sides of the River Schuylkill (here 300 feet wide), and on the cast side is not less than 40 feet thick.

A singular fact attending the occurrence of this deposit may also, at the side of excepting a proper year of the propertion of the seapstone is still extensively the long of the seapstone is the seapstone of the seapstone

A singular fact attending the occurrence of this deposit may also, at the risk of encroaching upon your columns, be here mentioned. The soap-A singular fact attending the occurrence of this deposit may also, a risk of encroaching upon your columns, be here mentioned. The scapstone is interspersed with little nodules of iron pyrites. The portion of the rock in which this is most abundant wears off into a sugary substance. On being analysed by a young Philadelphian amateur chemist, Theo. Rand, this substance was found to contain 8 per cent. of Epsom salts (sulphate of proposed).

of magnesia).

As, by Mr. Haughton's theory, the granite contributed its alumina, and the serpentine its magnesia, to form the soapstone itself, so, in this case, must the decomposed pyrites have produced sulphur, and the soapstone magnesia, to form Epson salts.—City, Nov. 6.

Yanker.

ALUMINA IN SOAPSTONE-MINING SCHOOLS.

ALUMINA IN SOAPSTONE—MINING SCHOOLS.

Sin,—I am much obliged to the Rev. Samuel Haughton for his explanation, and am sorry that he should consider my remarks uncivil. I can assure him that tax; were not intended to be so, and I am glad that they have been the means of obtaining his opinion on the so-called mining schools, in which in future it is said, "Mining knowledge is to be acquired superior to that obtained in the mines." I was not a wave before that spotted screenine was called porphyry. I was led to suppose that this rock was known by another name, and that the term porphyry was strictly confined to the felspathic variety. But what made me suppose that the Rev. Samuel Haughton belonged to the mining schools was the following observations: "He, therefore, considers the soapstone to be the result of the contact of these rocks at a high temperature, the serpentine giving the magnesia, and the felspar of the

Samuel Haughton belonged to the mining schools was the following observations:

"He, therefore, considers the scapstone to be the result of the contact of these roles at a high temperature, the serpentine giving the magnesia, and the felspar of the grantle supplying a sufficient quantity of alumina to form the scapstone." This fiery notion can only proceed from lecturers in mining schools, and not fresh the experience of real mining knowledge, acquired in the mines. Leaving assiste that there are no traces of the effects of fire in our grantle and killes, and that these rocks are always found strongly saturated with moisture the deeper wedesend, we find that even when such rocks are submitted to a melting heat, the serpening, the talcose, or any of the magnesian variety are the most infusible, and when any of the rocks are melted they present a very different appearance to that observed in our mines and quarries. If these kind of notions are to be propagated by mining professors, in direct opposition to common sense, and to that of our oid and every day practical experience, our industrial progress will be jeopardised, and we shall become the laughing stock of other nations.

On the Continent, they do all they possibly can, from their military to their industrial schools, to improve on practice, and not, as heretofore, to waste so much time of the practical men to join and remain with them, as they know well that our practical value and the contract of the practical fine in the country there has been a tendency of late years to adopt a contrary square time the remains and the contract of the practical training deyond its legitimate limits, and to endeavour to practical training theyond its election and the Government that our mining and engineering agents should not be selected from geological and mathematical schools, and not from the public and the Government that our mining and engineering agents should not be selected from geological and mathematical schools, and not from the public and the Government that

Nov

ton they te original s and the sha tose; the co at of 100 car

Siz,—The should have lode in our sensol to education question if t iner!—I say g miner that e sons of n ptains, to fi

mle, and giv So miner be stpenetration fail to bene that purposed serional in the day. manut that it is to b apar with t ever much ed and Tri fority whe instances, I stephensor len such sta

bling block shots at m rench float exhausted, are before and amazed, version and amazed, version amazed, version and an amazed at: the analysis of the amazed at: the analysis of the a

failed with

had property, that missing rate in this the prosperity the prosperity the prosperity as following rate in their fit is an at the fit is a depose that the sum of that the sum of the fit is a depose that the sum of the fit is a depose that the sum of the fit is a depose that the sum of the fit is a depose that the sum of the fit is a depose that the sum of the fit is a depose that the sum of the fit is a depose that the sum of the fit is a depose that the sum of the fit is a depose that the sum of the fit is a depose that the sum of the fit is a depose that the sum of the fit is a depose that the sum of the fit is a depose that the sum of the fit is a depose that the fit is a depose that the sum of the fit is a depose that the fit is a depose the fit is a depose that the fit is a depose that the fit is a depose the fit is a depose that the fit is a depose that the fit is a depose that the fit is a depose the

715

THE EXHALL COAL COMPANY.

THE EXHALL COAL COMPANY.

Sa—This company was established, some time ago, with a capital of 50,000 J., in case if I. each, on the Cost book System; so said the prospectis, and so said the cost the directors are now attempting to make a call of 3s, upon the shares issued at this prospectus, and they threaten to forfeit shares upon which this call is not in the shareholders may make themselves quite casy on this subject, as it is immelie for the company to enforce such a call, or to forfeit shares for its non-payset with my partners was that I would take a certain proportion of 30,000 shares upon the faith of the prospectus and the cost-book; my const with my partners was that I would take a certain proportion of 30,000 shares upon the man and the same legally set to take more shares, or to pay more upon cach than the 1l. which I have already set to take more shares, or to pay more upon cach than the 1l. which I have already can they frame any rules to create a penalty against me, if I choose to adhere to engine agreement. The threat is a mere brutem fulmen, and as such I recomes the shareholders to regard it. No more majority of votes is sufficient in such me; the consent of each shareholder must be obtained, and the concurrence of 90 style of 100 cannot bind the one dissentient.

It is important that directors should be resisted in their attempts to encreach upon the dissentient.

It is not that good faith should be kept with the public. No man would be she taking shares, if the conditions of a prospectus are to be set at naught. We at that it was not the custom in cost-book mines to have shares of a defined nominates; but this is done now, and where a mining company is so established, no green and the state was not the custom in cost-book mines to have shares of a defined nominates; but this is done now, and where a mining company is so established, no may also be a state was not the custom in cost-book mines to have shares of a defined nominates; but this is done now, and where a mining company is so establis

THE MINING SCHOOL AT TRUBO.

THE MINING SCHOOL AT TRURO.

In The so-called "Practical Miner," took up the wrong end of my remarks, thould have first answered my queries respecting Calstock United; I now notice loads is cut, but they do not state which way it underlies. My remarks on the up School were not intended as a stigma. I perfectly agree that the British miner, a elecation, has been wholly neglected up to the present moment, and it becomes particularly and the present moment, and it becomes a state of the present moment, and it becomes a state of the present moment, and it becomes a state of the particular that it is a position to send a single child there. The class sent will be sone of the particular that the country, and quite ready to be crammed friends into any situation that offers. Now, I ask the whole mining community particular into the particular that the particular

ENGLISH MINING SCHOOLS.

iliom

ard

at I

ally). you rmam to

oap-

con-

hich a, the hyry, nsive p and

r this inva-

eoun-occurs he east

at the soap-tion of Rand, lphate

s case, KEE.

hat they

hyry was the Rev.

ar of the

not from aside the and that o descend, erpentine, hen any of yed in our ining pro-every day atl become

neir indus-ch time on ge our best ir pruetical ith school-all parts of e. In this m-that is, betract and din future be working and emulate ents, and to nable to ob-miners, let-necessity of

ENGLISH MINING SCHOOLS.

Sh.—Whilst perusing your last Journal, I was much surprised at the remarks consider in Mr. Haughton's communication respecting English mining schools in generals if the objects in contemplation by the promoters are beneath the notice of the disc, being mere "German declusions." I would beg to ask Mr. Haughton where the considers that the knowledge imparted to Cornish miners in the day of their transparence was declusion? If so, I would beg to assure him that Cornish more wise than Mr. Haughton, who, methinks, would do well to follow their expected that the regrateful to their German neighbours; and, therefore, more wise than Mr. Haughton, who, methinks, would do well to follow their expectation person a miner, but agrees that proper and scientific training could still to benefit the youth who has practically wrought in mines, or who is destined that in the proper landed, all intelligent miners with whom I have wrought or content seriously regret that mining schools have been contemplated in England so that the day. Who but a madman, I would ask Mr. Haughton, could arrive at the since in every department? I am aware that there are, and always have been, poss wak enough to imagine that every mechanical invention brought to bear make, manufacture, or agriculture, only tends to injure the labouring classes; which is to be regretted that there are others who dread the idea of miners being in with themselves and their offspring, as regards literature and science; but, lever much they may dread it, the day is not far off when the Fellows, both of idea and Trainity Colleges, will have to acknowledge, with confusion of face, their literature when the substance, had to do so in spite of every effort to conceal their ignorance. Who assignessed is the conceal their ignorance, who assignessed induced the rejection of that kind and benevolent offer, made by Sir chanse testing the work, if possible, those when he panted with and he nevolent offer, made by Sir chanse ever a substance, had to do so in s

MINING PROTECTIONIST SOCIETY.

AINTING FRUITEUTIONIST SUCRETIA.

I have noticed the various remarks of your anonymous correspondents, and set at all surprised; on the contrary, I was quite prepared for such an ebuilfeeling. It is nothing more than I expected, and which is invariably the case aghthing is moted for the benefit of the honest, unsuspecting, misused specusien the blacklegs pounce on you with the vain hope of annihilating the
liligablock which prevents, to a certain extent, their systematic plunder; but
shots at me take just as much effect as the Russian shots from Kinburn had on
fresh floating-batteries, and I think the day is not far distant when they will
statusted.

tesh floating-batteries, and I think the day is not far distant when they will thausted.

The before stated that I shall not waste time in replying to parties who do not heir real names to their communications, as I have already traced out nine-of them to be the associates of the class I have before remarked on. They massed, well knowing that a Minling Protectionist Society would extinguish I may shortly show the public to about what amount these people rob the community annually. Their wincing at those who oppose them cannot be reasonable of the property of the name of the state of

MINING INVESTMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

MINING INVESTMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

—As the idea of an association for mining purposes seems to be exciting attention, the idea of an association for mining purposes seems to be exciting attention, and the control of the properties of the subject. Although this idea docates with some new ideas or hints on the subject. Although this reliable with me, I am strongly of opinion that something of the sort is required; fally started would soon command the support of capitalists—

The control of the subject of the support of capitalists—

The control of the subject of the subject

seem to standard sort of sale; from this source alone large incomes are realised by solopit in a their profession. This department will be honourably and senaitally conducted, and every precaution taken against dealing in mines purely beginned to the conduction of the conduction of the conduction of the promoters of this undertaking have no desire whatever to discourage, or in any of desire the conduction of the promoters of the conduction of a state in the conduction of a state in the conduction of a state of mining, and to increase its popularity, by the introduction of a state in the conduction of the conduction of a state in the conduction of the conduction of a state in the conduction of the conduct

mics received by the secretary, on behalf of this association, shall be tra herein described to the credit of the committee of management

THE MINING JOURNAL.

for the time being, and all cheques drawn for the payment of monies shall be signed by two members of such committee, and countersigned by the secretary.

6. That the duties of the agent shall be to watch carefully the progress and development of promising mines in Devon and Cornwail, and to report the result of his observations and inspections to the committee; he shall also, once in every month, furnish to the committee a list of those mines in which, to the best of his knowledge and belief, it would be desirable to make investments.

7. That in all cases the written sanction and authority of the committee shall be obtained, previous to the purchase or sale of shares.

8. That all transfer of shares be made in the name of the association, and signed, "for, and on its behalf," by two members of the committee, and countersigned by the secretary.

for, and on its behalf,' by two members of the committee, and countersigned by the secretary.

9. That at every half-yearly settlement a portion of the profits, not exceeding one-third, shall be added to the capital stock of the association, and the remainder declared as a dividend.

10. That a printed form shall be prepared, on the general plan adopted by mining companies, for the transferring of shares in this association."

AN OLD MINER.

Oct. 29.

10. That a printed form shall be prepared, on the general plan adopted by mining companies, for the transferring of shares in this association."

AN OLD MINER.
Oct. 29.

THE MINING INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

Sin,—In reply to the enquiries that have been made relative to the projected Mining Investment Association. I beg to state that I have been invited to join it, and to assist in its formation. I have agreed to do so, on condition that the association be founded on such principles as I suggested in 1851, and in connexion with a Mining Record Office, kept for the guidance of the managing agents, and also for the benefit of the shareholders in general. I am quite satisfied that such an association, founded on a proper basis, is not only capable of being made very remunerative to the shareholders in general. I am quite satisfied that such an association, founded on a proper basis, is not only capable of being made very remunerative to the shareholders in and of protecting them from deceptive and ill-conducted schemes, but, also, that it would be a great support to all legitimate undertakings, and a check on the progress of those who have disgraced mining speculations.

The plan and arrangements proposed are now under consideration, and should they be approved, and be sufficiently supported by the public, it is intended to establish the association in January next.

It is a well-known fact, that not with standing the large amount of dividends which are obtained from mining, upwards of 80 per cent. of those who invest their capital in mining speculations are losers instead of gainers. Indeed, it cannot be otherwise, as none but the initiated, and those who are connected with certain parties, can possibly gain from the present system of carrying on mines, and share dealing.

The valuable observations and suggestions of Mr. Emor are fully appreciated, and deserve to be duly considered in forming such an association. The remarks of your correspondent, "G. D.," on this subject, are also very good. I admit the imperative

THE GOLD QUESTION.

Sis,—It is evident that Mr. John Calvert's opposition to the gold frauds, and proving, by his own assays, that several hundreds of the so-called English gold mines are delusions, is likely to make him enemies amongst the class called promoters of gold schemes, and it is most likely that the letter signed "G. M. E.," Nov. 2, emanates from one of those individuals who, perhaps, having found his intended fraudulent game spoiled by Mr. Calvert's straightforward opinion—attempts in an underhand manner to throw a slur upon that gentleman's character. I have watched Mr. Calvert's gold mining career, and have never observed one of his opinions refuted, or one of his assays called into question; and I believe that long after the worthless results of the mercurial machines have been buried in oblivion, his assays and gold reports will be found intrinsically useful to the more sober-minded, moderate, and honest gold mining age to come.

sults of the mercurial machines have been buried in oblivion, his assays and gold reports will be found intrinsically useful to the more sober-minded, moderate, and honest gold mining age to come.

As to your correspondent's allusions to Mr. Wyld's exhibitions of models of nuggets at the Great Globe, it is not true that Mr. Calvert provided models of the nuggets he had seen at various gold diggings in Australia. He sold to Mr. Wyld the copyright of the nuggets he brought home with him, to be exhibited at the Great Globe as models, amongst all the other models and copies that establishment has always been famous for. Mr. Calvert had nothing to do with casting the lead, gliding, or exhibiting them—that was all done by persons in the pay of Mr. Wyld; and, moreover, Mr. Calvert never was to receive, nor did he receive, any commission or emolument upon the proceeds of such exhibition. It has long since been the opinion of those who took the pains to investigate the matter that no blame can be attached to Mr. Calvert, But to return to the Gold in England question. Its original agitator, Mr. Calvert, is still firm to his statements that it may be made to pay, by bringing to bear on the ores his discoveries relative to the repulsive and attractive powers evinced by the metals severally to each other, under certain electric conditions, which he would long ere this have had in active operation, on a large scale, at his own expense, but from the fact that he has been victimised to an extent which few would credit. There is no doubt that the position of the scientific man is much to be lamented, when he falls into the sances laid by some of the rich and public plotters of schemes; for it cannot be expected that a man who has spent his life cither in the laboratory, library, or the wild mountain ranges of many portions of the world, can have that sort of education necessary to allow him to combat with the shrewd financialists of this great metropolis.—Moorgute.street, Nov. 7.

tion necessary to allow him to combat with the shrewd financialists of this great metropolis.—Moorgate-street, Nov. 7.

T. H.

GOLD IN ENGLAND—CAEGWIAN MINES,

Sir,—In your Journal of Oct. 27 a letter appeared from Mr. Balcombe, one of the proprietors of the Caegwian Gold Mining Company, defending the position he had assumed for himself, that because he had repeatedly stated to the world (by having the advantage of your paper for doing so) that the average of the Caegwian ores contained upwards of 3 ozs. of gold to the ton, it was presumptuous to doubt such splendid results; and, moreover, to convey these doubts through an anonymous channel, was an act not to be forgiven. Now, Sir, I have been a spectator of this combat of opinion, the arcena being your widely-oirculated paper, and dispassionately I do not see that Mr. Balcombe has the right to complain. The case stands thus: he puts out a statement that there are certain riches in a certain district, and he appends his name to his statement. So far so good, but he does not show that a body of individuals, having the confidence of the mining interests, have seen the operation of the process by which these results are arrived at; therefore, although Mr. Balcombe appends his name to his letter, his statements, so far as facts are concerned, are, nevertheless, as anonymous as those of "Pimileo," whom he calls so peremptorily to account. Coming, therefore, to the question at once, as to how far gold exists in the primitive formation of this country, I conceive the question remains the same as before Mr. Low took the matter in hand. He stated that he had sampled, and made an average of the Cacgwian ores, which statement would imply that he had taken a sample of all the ores in the lode; now he states that the samplings are, and have always been, in his own possession, and are, therefore, therefore, we are left to infer that the samyles, after all, was only picked from a few selected samples.

Mr. Low hose hat matter and the process by which all these splendid result

ANONYMOUS, Nov. 8.

GOLD MINING—TREMOLLETT DOWN.

SIR,—In justice to Mr. Calvert, I forward you a summary of his experiments for gold in Tremollett Down, to remind your readers that he alid not say the mundic from that mine would give 8 ozs. to the ton. We shareholders were told that our little mine was the richest in Cornwall for gold, and that there was an unimited quantity of mundic, containing at least 8 ozs. to the ton (of course, on assays strictly to be relied on). At the eleventh hour Mr. Calvert was called in, and asked to visit the mine, and carefully sample this rich mundic. He did so, and although be accompanied his assays with a very encouraging report, and even found a small specimen in a neighbouring lode to the mundic, yet the delusion was sufficiently dispelled, when we found out by his return of the mundic—viz., 17 dwts. 2 grs. to the ton—that our bumps of guilibility had been stretched ten times more than they honestly ought to have been. I think that after we have bought our experience at its golden price, should there be a man start a model amalgamator sufficiently elever to get any more of our money, he will richly deserve a bona fide testimonial, without being asked to help to pay for it himself.—Nor. 8.

MINING IN NORTH WALES.—No. III.—CRAFNANT MINES.
Str.—Pheile est promitiere, prestare difficile, is the only apology I can add to that of obedience to higher powers, for not forwarding you my prominent notices on Crafnant and other manes before this; but hee fier infectium non potest, and without any further excess I proceed. Crafmant is most favourably situated for an extension of the property is south of this river. It most proven the mineral or or edivision of the property is south of this river, from which river the mineral or or edivision of the property is south of this river, from which river the mineral or or edivision of the property is south of this river, from which river the mineral or or edivision of the property is south of this river, from which takes its rise and name from a romain would be contained to the river, called Cwm Bwehan, which takes its rise and name from a stroatic mountain lake northward, famous not only for its beauty and attraction to piscatories, but also to the chemist and geologist, as a subject of disquisition and experiment. This lake seems covered over with a stratum of whitish clay, the ashes of an antermundane voleano, according to the Plutonists, or a observe bed of certain elements. This lake seems covered over with a stratum of whitish clay, the ashes of an antermundane voleano, according to the Plutonists, or a observe bed of certain elements. This lake seems covered over with a stratum of whitish clay, the ashes of an antermundane voleano, according to the Plutonists, or a observe bed of certain elements in the properties of the respective properties of merschaum. I have tried some experiments on it, and had swell as the properties of merschaum. I have tried some experiments on it, and had swell as a subject of the present of the capture of the ca

assured was the 'case, and from the results of my present examination. I have no reason to doubt its accuracy. A very fine level has been lately completed as a crosscat, which has cut the chief lode from 50 to 55 fms. from its mouth or entrance, and proves it satisfactorily. Some tons of ore are now at surface, taken from this lode, and piled at the mouth of the middle level, for dressing; and miners are at work to make communications from the middle level to the upper and lower ones, which will command stoping ground to a great extent, and keep the entire of the works drained to the lower level. As a general remark, I observed that at some depths under the declining surface, in the levels and winze shafts, where the Cambrian clay-slate of the district formed the underlying wall of the lode (the greenstone rock the overlying), rich bunches of ore appeared wherever the greenstone was in a state of decomposition—that is, where the iron of the rock was in a state, or passing into a state, of oxidisation, or with portions of the decomposing rock, forming flookar, and in which place vughs or vogles of various dimensions, a necessary consequence of such decompositions, appeared; and the ore of the lode here, and for some distance, was much freer from mundic than that of its general bearing. With all the favourable indications which this mine so prominently shows, I respectfully would recommend the company to commence an engine-shaft, to be sunk at the base of the mountain, where a wheel and machinery for preparing ores can be erected with powerful effect, to work the mines deeply and extensively. This, i dare say, is the plan adopted to be entered on, and which, with its auxiliary mine works, will finally make this mine an honourable rival of the oelebrated Drway Coed Mines, so, prominent and regular in its satisfactory dividend payments.

In concluding this report, I beg to state that it was made at the request of some of

able rival of the c-lebrated Drwsy Coed Mines, so prominent and regular in its satisfactory dividend payments.

In concluding this report, I beg to state that it was made at the request of some of the shareholders of the mine to one or two of the gentlemen interested in the promotion of mining in North Wales, for whom I am acting, and who are, I believe, shareholders in Grafiant themselves; but I beg to say that my mission being to report on mines or quarries of a deserving nature not working, and on mineral properties or estates as yet unnoticed, or partially unnoticed, I must confine all my mining perigrinations in future to those objects, and so—"Hie vos non nobis " "File."

C. DOWNINO, Assistant Commissioner for Promoting the Mining Beddgelert, Nov. 8.

THE MINING EXCHANGE-PERIODICAL SALES.

Sig.—It having been noticed to me that my name no longer appears in your Journal as one of the committee of the Mining Exchange, I am induced to inform my friends and the public that, as the rules of that institution preclude any member from having regular sales of mining shares by public auction, I have, nowithstanding my general approval of the establishment, preferred withdrawing from that body to giving up my periodical sales, seeing the encouraging support I continue to receive.

75, Old Broad-street, Nov. 9.

Thos. P. Thomas.

JOBBING SECRETARIES.

Sin,—A few weeks since, I promised you some remarks on the proceedings of the above gentlomen; but I perceive, in your Journal of last week, that I am preceded by my friend, Mr. Rye; and, as his observations fully agree with mine, I will attempt

above gentlemen; but I perceive, in your Journal of last week, that I am preceded by my friend, Mr. Rye; and, as his observations fully agree with mine, I will attempt a further illustration.

The opportunities which are afforded to jobbing secretaries are numerous, and fraught with the most injurious results to the interests of the shareholders generally. They possess the earliest information connected with the mines of which they are but the paid servants; and, whilst that knowledge is intended for the adventurers, it is too often used for their own aggrandisement long before the shareholders are in possession of any change at the mine, whether it be pro or con. From my personal knowledge of most of the secretaries, I am enabled to form a pretty correct estimate of their powers, and the manner in which they operate. There are, I am pleased to state, a few exceptions, but they do not exceed there or four, who are more honourable than the general body.

Shareholders, and especially distant ones, receive the information they possess chiefly from the circular furnished them after the periodical meetings. The calls which are being continually made frequently produce enquiries of the secretaries for advice as to selling: having been supplied with such information as will suit himself, the first improvement which takes place finds the unfortunate adventurer minus of his shares, in a rising market. And, indeed, it is too frequently the custom to write the holders, offering to purchase long before the parties can be acquainted with the important change which prompted the official to assist the victim in relieving himself of his responsibility. This, Sir, is a mode adopted by jobbing secretaries. Many a worthy but unsuspecting shareholder will consult a secretary as to the prospects of a mine with the most perfect confidence, believing him to be possessed of great practical knowledge, although the loon never saw a mine in his life. Shall I name a few of this class, Mr. Editor; I would readily do so; but there is a prov

X LADY BERTHA.

LADY BERTHA.

Sin,—I cannot allow Mr. Peet to be considered the sole transgressor in this matter, without acquainting you with what my eyes have seen. Mr. Peet is justly condemned for writing those letters, inclusive of that of Oct. 14th, which had a considerable tendency in lessening the price of the shares, especially when we consider that his ignorance of practical mining, or metalliferous lodes, precluded him from giving prudent or correct information. That he possessed some knowledge of metallurgy, is evident from his discovery of gold in Tremollett Down, which no one else could discover before or since. There is a clique not only in Tavistock, but even here, who had been working the oracle during the first week in October; and hence the depreciation which occurred between Oct. 6 and 12, when Mr. Peet's letter of the 14th aggravated the whole, and he, unfortunately, is condemned for establishing the crash, which he in his imprudence only completed.—Nov. 8.

The City Anous.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

Sin,—I see from a paragraph in your last Journal something relative to myself from "A Shareholder," which I positively contradict, in almost every particular.

In the first place, I beg to inform him and the public that Capt. Charles Thomas has been in the labit of calling here upwards of two years, and that we always agreed in our opinions as regards working the mine, until he suggested building a dam in the 40 fm. level, which I objected to, as I was sure at that time it would be of no service, as the ground is so full of branches of spir, &c., so as to allow the water to escape through with a very small pressure.

Secondly, I contended the air in the eastern par of the mine would be very much injured, as this dam would impede the current from one shaft to the other, which has been verified, as the men have not been able to work at all regular since the dam has been put in.

Thirdly, Capt. C. Thomas proposed to alter the size of the pitwork in the eastern shaft from 16 to 20 or 21 in., which he stated all could be done within the outlay of 100.; also, having 130 fms. of levels to stope and launder, with all the necessary pitwork to alter, besides loss of ore during the time all this would take to complete. These matters I will leave to all practical miners to judge.

Lastly, I gave the committee my views on this matter, but they ignored them, and carried out Capt. C. Thomas's suggestions, without his assu.ing them if it would answer, being only a suggestion. The water, in the winter season, is 1000 gallons per minute, and the engine, 6 ft. 9 in. stroke, is a proof that it cannot keep it. I beg to state it has increased full three strokes per minute already at the eastern engine-shaft, although only flowing over in the 30 at this shaft without any pressure, burying from 60 to 70 fms. of good ore ground, which could be worked to advantage if the dam had not been put in.—Nov. 5.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.

fully effectuate the development of it. This is now accomplished; immediate attention will, therefore, be directed to sinking for the 70 fm. level, where results will un questionably be disclosed that shall place the concern in the list of first-rate dividend paying mines, and enable it to bear the epithet which has so long distinguished it neighbour, Wheal Vor, as 40 ne of the richest tin mines in the world. A SHAREHIOLDER.

THE NICHOLLIAN TESTIMONIAL.

THE NICHOLLIAN TESTIMONIAL.

Sire,—Is answer to Mr. Collom's letter, in your Journal of the 3d inst., I am desirous, with your permission, of making a final remark, and leave Mr. Nicholls to the full enjoyment of his laurels. I happen to know Mr. Nicholls, and entertain great respect for him, believing him to be in friendship, frank, generous, and hospitable; in business, both honourable and indefatigable; and that he is an energetic and successful man. But, Sir, with all these laudable acquisitions, can we look upon any man whom we respect for his kind-heartedness and jovial companionship without dreading the consequences of such extraordinary manifestations of pride and vanity? Had the testimonial been presented to him by Mr. Pect, to mark his own feelings of private worth, it would have been probably gratifying to both—Mr. Nicholls possessing the substance, and Mr. Pect the shadone. It was an uncalled-for display of vain glory and pompous pride, an exhibition of weak minds, that prompted the "second" demonstration; for not all the noise of cannon which heralded in the auspicious day, the triumphal arches, the illuminated stars, the unfuried banners, or the martial music, could raise him higher in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen. I felt for my friend, Mr. Editor, and acted upon the words of Solomon—"Open rebuke is better than secret love" (27th Proverbs, 5th verse).

Mr. Collom's letter reminded me of a conversation between two friends—one remarking to the other that Dick Smith had been speaking very harshly of him, but that he took his part. "Wby, what did he say?" asked the injured one. "He said you was not fit to carry garbage to a bear; and I said you was."

City, Nor. 8.

ON EARTHQUAKES, AND EXTRAORDINARY OSCILLATIONS OF THE SEA.

OF THE SEA.

Sig.—From the report of the annual meeting of the Royal Cornwall Geological Society, at Penzance, inserted in your Journal of Oct. 20, many might suppose that the paper I then read, on "Extraordinary Oscillations of the Sea," was on the connection which the moon might have with these phenomena, whereas it had no reference whatever to that subject. It is true that I had some years since invited attention to many remarkable coincidences between certain lunar periods, and extraordinary agitations of the sea and unusual states of the atmosphere; and as the remarks in your Journal on my recent paper were directed soicly against what I had thus formerly written, I beg the lavour of your inserting the subjoined brief summary of facts, which form the commencement of a communication I made in 1850 to the British Association, on "Remarkable Thermometrical Maxima at or near the Moon's First Quarter, during the Twelve Years, 1839 to 1850," five of these maxima being accompanied by extraordinary oscillations of the sea, and six by thunderstorms, three of the latter being coincident with three of the former.

R. Edmonus, Jun. Penzance, Oct. 31.

Quarter, during the Tweive Years, 1839 to 1850, The or tiess maxima expanied by extraordinary oscillations of the sea, and six by thunderstorms, three of the latter being coincident with three of the former.

R. Edmonds, jun.

Retract.—"In the British Association Report for 1845 (sections, p. 20), the author has noticed a series of nine days, separated from one another by intervals of about four lunations each, and distinguished by eartiquakes, extraordinary agitations of the sea, or very remarkable states of the atmosphere. The series extended to June 13, 1845. On October 8 following, when another period of four lunations was completed, the barometer at Penzance, near the close of a very violent storm of wind and rain from 8.8 W., reached a minimum of 28-75, lower than for at least six months before, and 100 days afterwards. Here the series with intervals of four lunations terminated. On Nov. 6, 1815, exactly one lunation afterwards, the barometer at Penzance, on the close of another violent storm of wind and rain from about south, was at nearly the close of another violent storm of wind and rain from about south, was at nearly the same minimum as on Oct. 8. Each of the phenomena alluded to occurred within 48 hours of the Moon's first quarter. The following remarkable maxima of temperature during the last twelve years were also nearer to the Moon's first quarter than not any other, except that of July 5, 1846, but the great thunderstorm of that day commenced the preceding evening, when the Moon was nearer her first quarter than not any other, except that of July 5, 1846, but the great thunderstorm of that day commenced the preceding evening, when the Moon was nearer med for the early time of the year in which the twelve years, except 1839, when the annual maximum (assuming that that for 1859 has already occurred) include the nanual maximum of the twelve years, except 1839, when the annual maximum of 1850 p. 1845, which last, however, would scarcely be regarded as an exception, if allowance were made for the ea

SALE OF MINING PROPERTY, BY AUCTION.—Mr. T. P. Thomas submitted for sale, at Garraway's, on Thursday, 7041 valuable dividend and other mining shares. There was a large attendance of purchasers, the competition was brisk, and the biddings spirited. Arundell Copper Mine, 5158 shares, I. 128, 6d, paid—the first lot, late the property of Messrs, Strahan, Paul, and Co., sold in consequence of their bankruptey, were purchased by Mr. Boyle, at 128, per share; 1450 reallsed from 128, to 15s.; 1100 from 27s. to 43s.; 227, 17s. 6d.; and 231, 2l. 17s. Trenow Consols—15 shares in this mine, situated in Perranuthnoe, Cornwall, upon which 6d. 4s. paid, sold at 35s. 6d. Rorrington Lead Mine, Snailbeach, 600 shares fetched from 1s. to 1s. 6d. South Tolgus, Redruth—8 were submitted, and were purchased at from 80l. to 90l. East Darren Lead, Cardiganshire—1 share found a purchaser at 8ll. Cefn Cwm Brwyno Lead, Cardiganshire—1 share found a purchaser at 8ll. cefn Cwm Brwyno Lead, Cardiganshire—1 share in this mine, which is paying dividends, 82l, 10s., the biddings commencing at 60l. Cwmystwith Mine, Cardiganshire—1 share in this dividend-paying mine was withdrawn, here being no offer. Gren-ville Mine—50 shares in this company, which the auctioneer considered a first-rate speculation, were taken at 2l. 15s. to 2l. 15s. 6d. Cwm Darren Lead and Copper, Lelant)—1 share in this dividend-paying mine was withdrawn, here being no offer. Gren-ville Mine—50 shares in this mine were sold at 2s. Wheal Margaret Tin (Uny Lelant)—1 share in this dividend-paying mine was withdrawn, here being not first-rate apoculation, were taken at 2l. 15s. to 2l. 15s. 6d. Cwm Darren Lead and Copper, Cardiganshire—190 shares in this mine were sold at 2s. Wheal Margaret Tin (Uny Lelant)—1 share in this dividend-paying mine was whether in this mine, paying 25l. dividends bi-monthly dividend, the last being 20ll. in Spect. were sold at 595l. each. Roswarue—1 share was disposed of at 237l. 10s. Weat Secton—3 shares in this mine, its last dividend of 5l. having bee

Mr. T. P. Thomas has announced for sale the Mizen Head Copper Mine situate in the County of Cork. The full particulars of this property will appear in our next week's Journal.

The whole of the machinery and materials of the Castle Dinas Mine were sold by auction, by Mr. W. F. Congdon, on Tuesday last.

Mr. R. Tredinnick, in his Subscription Circular, remarks :-

Mr. R. Tredinnick, in his Subscription Circular, remarks:—

"The London Market for British Mining Shares is both active and firm; large transactions having taken place during the week, and in several instances prices have considerably advanced. Advices also from Manohester, Liverpool, and other important provincial towns, are of a satisfactory character—they evince a growing disposition on the part of the public to embark in Cornish and Devon mines as a permanent prositable medium of investment; the constant discoveries made of increased riches atimulate enterprise, whilst the bi-monthly dividends paid upon the current value of shares render them both desirable and profitable channels for capital. Dolcoath bi-monthly dividend will be 31, or 44., the reserves of the are very extensive, whilst the field of machinery is both complete and adequate to the requirements of the mine; this adventure has been at work without intermission for at least 100 years, and has yielded 876.4 s., per share in dividende. At Hender, a level is being pushed eastward under a run of very promising gossan, and it is highly probable that a bunch of ore will shortly be met with. Gilmar progresses satisfactorily. Boiling Well presents very unusual chances of success; the lode will be shortly intersected at the 60 fm. level, and other points of importance will ere long come off. At Carnewas, considerable quantities of mineral are already at surface, both of lead and sulphur the mine is situate at the base of a cliff 60 to 70 fms. high, great facilities being offered to develop the lodes at a trifling outlay, whilst the discoveries made place success beyond a doubt. Mill Pool Mine sale of tin is estimated to be fully seven tons, which will be monthly increased as soons the twelve additional stamp heads are at work, now in course of erection; a good lode exists in the 66 fm. level, while the 20 fm. level at Colenso must shortly lay open a large and valuable run of orey ground. In the Buller and Basset district, stretching from Illogan to Redr week, consequent upon a discovery of tin at the 18 fm. level east upon Newton lode; it has been variously estimated at from 30f, to 40f, per fm; the junction of granite and killas takes place at 4 to 5 fms. below this level, and should the produce then turn to copper, inportant results may be anticipated; the grant stands parallel to Conduravow and west of South Frances, therefore the adventure has analogy in its favour."

Mr. J. B. Brenchley, in his Price List, makes the following remarks:-

" The Mining Market s exhibiting a steady demand for good stocks, at improving prices. The money market has lost to some extent its regidity, and people seem to breathe freer, under the impression that the brant of our monetary crisis has been already borne; that it may be so we sincerely trust. In heavy shares Wheal Basset, bevon Great Consols, and Rosewarne, have been dealt in within the range of quoted prices. In the last-named mine an improvement is reported in the 46, going west; the shares are enquired for at 220, 225, but very little disposition to sell is exhibited by holders. Hender is looking very poor, and sellers in Cornwall at 33. North Bassets have been largely dealt in since our last, at a still further advance in price, 36. having been marked as business done yesterday. In West Frances, Wheal Wrey, Tineroft, and Wheal Grenville, several bargains have been recorded, the stocks in all four concerns showing considerable firmness. Grenville, it is true, fluctuates at times a little more than could be desired, but this may be attributed more to convulsive dealing than any other cause. The small number of shares into which some of our best British Mines are divided precludes the possibility of any person of limited means purchasing an interest in the concerns. The point has given rise to much discussion, it being asserted by some that the heavy price of such a share as Wheal Basset or Wheal Buller prevents the property from being put into the market at its proper value; we have much pleasure, therefore, he surprised to see the shares much lower. North Unity is improved in the 46. We expect shortly to report a rise in South Crofty, as athe mine is looking very well. North Trelawny may also move a little, as there is some improvement in the 13, driving the cross-out east." exhibiting a steady demand for good stocks, at improving prices. The money market

Meetings of Mining Companies.

COPIATO MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the

rreet, on Tuesday, Mr. John Labouchere in the chair.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, the Chairman said they were aware that the meeting had been adjourned for the purpose of consulting Mr. Wheelwright; that rentleman had arrived in this country, was now present in the room, and would be bible to afford them most valuable information. Previous to this, however, he would read them the report of the directors:—

the meeting had been adjourned for the purpose of consulting Mr. Wheelwright; that gentleman had arrived in this country, was now present in the room, and would be able to afford them most valuable information. Previous to this, however, he would read them the report of the directors:—

The directors, on this occasion, meet the shareholders with much satisfaction, in consequence of being able, through the valuable information afforded by their colleage, Mr. Wheelwright, who arrived last week from Chili, to report fully and most favourably on the affairs generally, as well as upon the bright prospects the property holds forth for the future.

At the half-yearly meeting, in March last, the directors declared a dividend of 20s, per share, and led the shareholders to expect, from the then apparent productiveness of the Al Fin Hallada Mine, a similar dividend on this occasion. The directors, therefore, feel it their duty, in the first place, to explain the cause of their being unable to realise their anticlepations. The shareholders will recollect that, in the very brief period of 12 months, Mr. Wheelwright had not only effected great reforms abroad, but had also remitted the whole of the company's share of the produce of Al Fin Hallada to this country, up to the end of 1854. Effecting so much in this limited period prevented any surplus means being left for the purpose of improving the valuable landed properties, upon which it was subsequently found essentially desirable expend a large amount (about 5000). This, however, would not have prevented reinitances being made, had not the produce of Al Fin Hallada most unexpectedly diminished at the early part of this year. The consequence has been that Mr. Wheelwright for the concern, and to express the views they entertain of future prospects, as well as their plans for developing the property.

The Earates.—The extensive estates demanded and received the first attention of Mr. Wheelwright. After much consideration, it was resolved, seeing the gradualities of the content

In the come of about 20001.

The house belonging to the company in the town of Copiapo has been let at 4001.

SILVER MINES.—As already stated, the produce from Al Fin Hallada has considerably diminished since January last, but the directors anticipate that, at a deeper level, the vein will again produce another body of rich silver. The mine is still working to an excellent profit, and the returns for the month of August being 146 quintais, containing 300 mes. silver, showed the quality of the ore to be greatly improved. It may, therefore, be expected at an early day to be as productive as before. The produce for the last 12 months has been reported as follows:—July, 1854, 25s quintals, estimated value 710 mes. silver; August, 313, 350 mes; September, 496 qs., 1372 mes.; October, 370 qs., 1410 mes.; November, 420 qs., 1029 mes.; December, 505 qs., 1046 mes.; January, 1855, 354 qs., 631 mes.; February 323 qs., 637 mes.; March, 302 qs., 450 mes.; April, 189 qs., 220 mes; May, 58 qs., 128 mes.; June, 220 qs., 350 mes.

Republication—This mine held forth great encouragement in March 302 mes.

March, 302 qs., 450 mes.; April, 189 qs., 220 mes.; May, 58 qs., 126 mes.; June, 220 qs., 350 mes.

Republicano.—This mine held forth great encouragement in May last, but as yet the directors have not sufficient information to enable them to state the result of the operations. The vein appears to be productive, and holds out very great prospects, but the necessary buildings have had to be creeted for carrying on the mines effectually, and for the protection of the produce, ere net returns can be ascertained. The other silver mines are promising, but not yet in beneficio.

The other occopter Mines has, during the past year, yielded a very favourable result, and is at present in a most prosperous condition, according to the tenor of recent advices from the agent. The produce for the 12 months ending June last was 1324 tons of ore, containing about 233 tons of fine copper, the average quality being about 17 ½ per cent. The two following months' returns exhibit an increased quantity, being—July, 117 tons of ore, containing 21 tons of fine copper; August, 158 tons of ore, containing 27 tons of fine copper. The directors, however, expect still better returns, inasmuch as at present the mine is producing mineral in the 30 fm. level of 30 to 35 per cent.; in the 50 fm. level of 26 to 28 per cent.; and as the profit on the working last year amounted to nearly 40000. On ones averaging 17 ½ per cent, under most disadvantageous circumstances, as will be hereafter explained, the directors entertain a sanguine opinion that the future profit of this mine will greatly exceed their former estimate.

New Discoveries.—Two new copper mines have recently been denounced, afid se-

isst year amounted to nearly 4000t. on ores averaging 17½ per cent., under most distavantageous circumstances, as will be hereafter explained, the directors entertain a sanguine opinion that the future profit of this mine will greatly exceed their former estimate.

New Dracoventes.—Two new copper mines have recently been denounced, afd secured to this company. They are situated near our own estate, the Hornito; and, by the last advices, they appear to hold out not only very cheering prospects, but are likely to become very productive at once. The agent writes as follows:—"I have now the pleasure to inform you that in one of the copper mines denounced, upon driving on the lole they came upon a rich vein of silver. It is about 6 inches wide; some stones that I have had assayed give 2000 and 3000 mks. the cajon. The vein was cut about a yard from surface; they have driven upon it two yards, and the lode still continues good, but how long it will continue so it is impossible to say, being so near surface. I have had taken out about 20 quintals, leaving about the same quantity in sight, estimated at 500 mks. the cajon, but will have it assayed. We have still a good lode of copper ore on the lode above the silver, being cut on the same, but at a deeper level; I have named it the Esperansa. The other copper mine, the Candelaria, is looking well, giving some good stones of copper ore, of 25 to 30 per cent." The directors have named it the Esperansa. The other copper mine, the Candelaria, is looking well, giving some good stones of copper ore, of 25 to 30 per cent." The directors have now to inform the shareholders that they have had under their scrious consideration for some time the subject of reducing the cres of Cheeo by the process of smelting, and they have resolved, after a full investigation, to recommend the shareholders at this meeting to authorise the necessary outlay for the erection or purchase of works in Chili. The directors are of opinion that it is the only plan by which the shareholders can expect to o ably improved; and though unable to declare a dividend on this occasion, owing to the circumstances already explained, the directors calculate in the coming spring on having a favourable financial statement to place before the shareholders, especially as they have paid this year a dividend of 10,000%, besides providing for the repayment of the loan from the bankers, and expending the sum of 5000% in improving the

landed estates.

He (the Chairman) did not know that he had any further comments to make upon it. Though they were not in a position to declare a dividend, yet by all accounts their property was in an improving and prosperous position; he should, therefore, simply conclude by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. TULLOCK said he should feel great pleasure in seconding the motion of their worthy Chairman.—The report was then adopted.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the company were under great obligations to Mr. Wheelwright, for the unwearied diligence and great attention he had constantly devoted to their interests. Their property was daily becoming of increasing value, their mines were so advantageously situated, having such facilities of transport, that in course of time they must be worth more than they were at present, the country was in a settled state, and Chili might, in fact, be said to bean oasis in the desert of South America. If at some fature period, for Mr. Wheelwright's services, they should propose that some gratuity should be offered him, he had no doubt but that the share-holders would cordially agree to such a vote; in the meantime, he begged to propose as a resolution that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Wheelwright for his indefatigable services.

Mr. Tu very felt great persons in according this rection convinced as he was that

is a resolution that a vote of state of special states and the special services.

Mr. Tilney felt great pleasure in seconding this motion, convinced, as he was, that Mr. Wheelwright had rendered great assistance to the shareholders.—This resolution

Mr. Wheelwright had rendered great assistance to the shareholders.—This resolution was then carried.

Mr. Wherkuwriour observed that it was very gratifying to him that he had given satisfaction to his colleagues and the company in general. There had been difficulties to contend with, as well as law suits. As far as the information he could give them, he must say the report contained the essence of what he could further detail. They had a good property, and it was well situated, and the Checo Mine had produced most satisfactory results. He sent home to this country a most eminent miner, Senor Norango, in order that he might personally confer with the directors. Previous to leaving the country he had inspected the mine; he had there seen ore in sight of from 8 per cent. and upwards, in sufficient quantities to last them for 20 years to come; but it must be borne in mind that the great wealth laid deeper. In the province of Coquimbo, the mine of Tamayo had yielded copper ore of the same peculiar kind, to the value of half a million of dollars. He might make the same observation with regard to the Al Fin Hallada Mine; that, according to all accounts, as they got deeper would

increase in value. In connection with the silver mines, as regards the Republicans, no sliver of consequence had been taken out; but Dr. Grove, the principal proprietor, and a highly intelligent mines, was fully occupied in creeting buildings, preparator to taking out the ore, which is co-clusive evidence that there was in sight that which into so well; these were ellever mines. They had throwns by gold mine. Mercoda, acche from Tree Puntas; according to assays, the best ores were yielding from 9 to 16 on, to the ton the middling 7 to 8 oze, and the inferior ores 3 to 4 ose. He felt make he manuacya-inted with mining he laboured under great difficulties. Everything was proceeded as the middling of the subject of the control of the subject of the control of \$12,000,000. The land was now 100 tons ally. They had received some checks, owing to the increased cost of provisions, &c. The exports from child were to the value of \$12,000,000. The land was increasing in value, and he had no doubt but that next year things would come round.

A PROPRIETOR enquired what was the amount of land in English acres belonging to the company?

Mr. Wirkelwhight stated that it was 17½ miles in length, and in some places a mile on a rule and a half in breadth; there was a narrow gorge in one place, of them 100 yards ver. The fields, he might say, were formed in 100-aers lots. The estate was capab' of maintaining from 500 to 600 mules: in some seasons, they could keep as many as 700 or 800.

Mr. The saw would like to know what would be the probable money value of the Hornito e tate?

Mr. Wirkelwatour said, this would be difficult to estimate in a country where interest was at the rate of 1 to 1½ per cent. per month. He could safely estimate is value at \$30,000, and had no doubt that, when fully developed, it would afford unually \$50,000 nett income.

The Charmars observed that, for some considerable period, the directors had had under their consideration the properiety of smelting on the good.

value at \$200,000, and had no doubt that, when fully developed, it would afford unaulty \$50,000 nett income.

The Chairman observed that, for some considerable period, the directors had had under their consideration the propriety of smelting on the spot. In another company in which he was concerned, they had found it profitable to smelt with low ore; believed that it would be much more so with rich ones. The directors did not wish to press them for any money; previous to their taking definite measures, they would again call them together. He should, therefore, propose that the director be sutherised to take such steps with regard to smelting as they deemed necessary.

Mr. Dickson seconded this, and the resolution was carried.

The Chairman enquired whether, in case of smelting, coal was to be had in Chillimfr. Wheleventer stated, from his experience in steaming, he had found that about 18 tons of Chilian coal was equal to 14 tons of English. Near the Bay of Arase, they had discovered coal, which was stated to be of better quality.

The Chairman stated that Mr. Grellet, to whom they had paid a gratuity for some time, was lately deceased; and, consequently, they would not have that to pay for the future.

time, was lately deceased; and, consequently, they would not have that to pay for the future.

Mr. Tilner said, he was utterly ignorant of mining matters, and perhaps the worky secretary would be able to afford them some information as to the produce of the mine!

Mr. Colle stated that when Senor Norango arrived in this country he made particular enquiries of him as to the capabilities of the Checo Mine, and the opinion is received was that, by an extension of the workings, the produce might be increased very considerably. The report, however, which had recently been received from the agent, showed the mine to have greatly improved since Senor Norango impected in They had in the 50 fm. level a lode 2½ feet wide, 1 foot of which was ore of from 3 to 28 per cent., yielding about 4 tons to the fathom. In the stopes in the bottom of the 45 the lode was 1½ foot wide, 9 inches of which was ore of 25 per cent, or alout 3 tons to the fathom. In the winze in the bottom of the 45 the lode is 6 or 7 ft. wide, 2 feet of which is sore of 13 or 14 per cent., giving about 6 tons per fm. In the 30 fm. level the lode is 6 feet wide, 2½ feet of which is ore of one of 13 or 14 per cent., giving about 6 tons per fm. In the 30 fm. level the lode is 6 feet wide, 2½ feet of which is ore of thom.

Mr. Tilner enquired whether they proposed to erect smelting-works immediately. The Chairman, said, the directors would deliberate on the steps to take mother. Plane of thanks were then given to the Chairman, directors, and secretary, and having been suitably acknowledged, the meeting, which was numerously standed, separated.

CALLINGTON MINES COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 27, Austriars, on Saturday, Mr. Cumberledge in the chair. friars, on Saturday,

Mr. King (the secretary) read the circular convening the meeting, the minutes

tober 31, of which the following is an abstract:-						
Balance last audit	£246	14	4			
Sale of old materials	180	11	9			
Tinstuif	4	14	0			
Back carriage	3					
Calls received	579	17				
Mr. E. King's loan.	140	0	0=	£1154	19	5
Mine costs	£840	3	6			
Merchants' bills	166					
Lord's dues	102	11	0			
Sundries	35	0	3=	1144	4	5
Delever in favore of mine				£ 10	15	-11
Balance in favour of mine	*******			. 25 10	13	U

The account of assets and liabilities showed—Liabilities, 16854, 7s. 11d.; asset 12944, 0s. 3d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 3914, 7s. 3d. A supplementable the showed a balance due by Mr. P. Stainsby, the late secretary, to the company 15224, 6s. 1d., the proceeds of materials sold.

sheet showed a balance due by Mr. P. Stainsby, the late secretary, to the company 13221. 6s. 1d., the proceeds of materials sold.

The Charman observed that Mr. Stainsby's asset must be taken as a contingent only, for which they would have to prove against his estate. Mr. King, their press secretary, who had been conducting some important negociations for the company would be happy to answer any questions the proprietors should put to him. Mr. King said, it would be in the recollection of the shareholders that when the management of the mine was transferred to his office, after the bankruptcy of Mr. Stainsby, everything was began de nore. A new committee of management was pointed, and fresh rules and regulations adopted; but the great difficulty they had grapple with was the renewal of their leases. Mr. Gardener, the Duchy agen, to absent on the Continent, and they were compelled to wait his return. If (Mr. Kin had then the pleasure of seeing him, when he accepted the names of the shareholds submitted as leasees, and the draft of the lease was drawn,—the only stipulais being, that they should erect a new engine and shaft at any period within 18 months being, that they should erect a new engine and shaft at any period within 18 months being, that they should erect a new engine and shaft at any period within 18 months being, that they should erect a new engine and shaft at any period within 18 months being, that they should erect a new engine and shaft at any period within 18 months was in good working order, and quite equal to the present requirements of the miss. A Shareholder with the should erect a new engine and shaft at any period within 18 months and they have a stain of the covenant of the lease, as there were flat-rods on the mine, and their present eight was in good working order, and quite equal to the present requirements of the miss at present there was at surface about 12001, worth of ore, and they estimated his and the Duchy, while the present eight of the miss of the miss and the Duchy, while the

walled in yard, and covered dressing-floors. He was of opinion, from the ore gross discovered, they would at once make profits, which would greatly increase as the least were extended. He would, in verification of his statement, read the report of the agents, W. Watson and Silas James!—

Kelly Bray, Nov. 1.—Since the last quarterly general meeting the engine-shalthe been completed to the 100 fm. level, cased and divided, and this level driven east as west 13 fms. The 100 east is driven of fms.—set to six men, at 74. 10s, per fathom the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, and likely to improve. To 100 west is driven of fms.—set to six men, at 64. 10s, per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft ms.), and suspended until we are allowed to resume operations in few wide, worth 64. per fathom. The 90 east is extended to the Ducky boundary (she ground. We have driven the last 7 fms. through good orey ground, worth from 3t to 404, per fathom, with the lode is 15 mere productive in the bottom than the low with it course of ore passed through in the 80 for 13 fms. in length, worth 4 tons per fathom, where the lode will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom, we have recently set a stope in the back of the 90 east to two ms at 65s, per fathom, where the lode will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom, we have the lode will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom, we have the lode will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom, we have the lode will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom, we have the lode will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom, we have the lode will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom, we have the lode will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom, we have the lode will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom, we have the following the lode will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom, we have the following the lode will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom, we have the following the lode of the per ground passed through in the upper level. No doubt the lode vin run of ore ground passed through in the upper level. No doubt the lode vin run of ore ground passed through in the

seconded by Mr. Hammon, to the effect that the question selection of the committee.

Mr. Haller read the minutes of the meeting at which the shares were lutely forfeited," in accordance with the rules of the Cost-book System; marked that it was quite in the power of the committee to dispose of them that been done, they would not be in the position they were. Mr. Bradent on the depth of the position of the shares were not depth by being kept; on the contrary, they became more valuable, for if they were

Nov

The follow

nid Thomas king for tra The object with the said port; and the which have : here no head tage, many

directors, fit the said Thot the said Thot to the comp sared your directors againg director and againg directors and they, on the for his past the said the said consequence to the share to the said consequence to the share a bond for t b comments.

the company the company to the company to the company for doubting for the said of the cort of the said of the cort of the said of t

The following report was then read:—
The directors, in presenting this, their first, report to their feilow-shareholders, beg to she that they have had great difficulties to contend with in endeavouring to arrive at appear state of facts, and in framing the report for the consideration and approval of establishers; and they lament that, now thistanding the labour they have bestowed, at the time consumed in the investigation of the company's affairs, they cannot present stablishers; are they contained they almost the time consumed in the investigation of the company's affairs, they cannot present stablishers; a they cannot present stablishers; a they cannot present stablishers; and honeary of purpose, they are still determined to do so while they shall receive the support and confidence of their fellow-sharehold-rs, but no longer, and to report tellien, without the fear of censure or expectation of praise, the true state of the company sposition, what has occurred in its management, and its probable future prospects. In the first place, your directors beg to report that the promoters of the company were fewer. Thous Lucas and John Carler Lucas, who, at the time, were carrying on the basics of wholesale druggists in co-partnership, in Aldersgate-street, under the firm of laces Brothers, Mr. Thomas Lucas and Lucas the time active part in the promotion of the sile on the shareholders as the should remain managing director.

This trospectus was placed in the hands of many, and amongst the many those of your directors, who, upon the representations of the said Thomas Lucas, and believing in his beaut and integrity, consented to become directors of the company, and to take the essessiy number of shares—namely, 1000—for the purpose of qualifying themselves in that position.

The company was, in due course, provisionally, and afterwards completely registered.

size he should remain managing director.

This prospectives was placed in the hands of many, and amongst the many those of your denders, whe, upon the representations of the said Thomas Lucas, and bellaving in his sensur and interfity, consocial, to become directors of the company, and to take the tessary number of shares—namely, 1000—for the purpose of qualifying themselves. The company was, in due course, provisionally, and afterwards combetely registered, asps. 11, 1854. The shares were then allotted, and care was taken, in such allowant, to select such or the numerous applicants for shares as appeared to be responsible alreace. The company was not allowed to the company of the compan

hat the same would have been sold in large quantities, at remunerative prices, but for mismangement of the aid Thomas Lucas in the discharge of his duties. That your directors, finding that very large sums of money from time to time were being paid by the said thomas Lucas for labour and materials, and no profitable returns being made to the company, made enquity of the said Thomas Lucas from time to time, who as being done that could be done, with every dispatch, nor the benefit of the company. The could be done, with every dispatch, nor the benefit of the company. Your director that the works were proceeding most satisfactority, and that all was being done that could be done, with every dispatch, nor the benefit of the company. Your director, and believing in his competency for the discharge of the duties he had undertaken to restrict him in the discharge of such duties; and to show the confidence your instant of the competency, integrity, and responsibility of the said Thomas Lucas, beg, on the 16th day of April, 1855, world that the should be a clowed the sam of 300′, and the start services, and a salary of 4000′, per annum for the future, until other arrangement are services, and a salary of 4000′, per annum for the future, until other arrangement are come to with the said Thomas Lucas was entitled to such sum of 300′, and the salary of 400′. Your directors were greatly influenced in this determination in the time, fully believing that the said Thomas Lucas was entitled to such sum of 300′, and the salary of 400′. Your directors were greatly influenced in this determination in the time, fully believing that the said Thomas Lucas was entitled to such sum of 300′, and the salary of 400′. Your directors were greatly influenced in this determination in the time, fully believing that the said dividend as quaranteed by the said Thomas Lucas having our reason whatever about the said subsiders, according to the terms of the prospectus, and having entered into the constitution of the said Thomas Lucas having no rea

THE MINING JOURNAL.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

The company and the silvers dated whelp in Reging the share, for the company and the silvers of the silvers

General Balance-she et for the Year ending June 30, 1855. £19,474 6 51/6 Total ... Leaving balance

question, however, was, what they intended to do. Did anny mean to go concern. They company? He would not besitate for a moment to wind-up the concern. They might depend they were doing wrong if they kept it on, the 2s. 6d. call would not discharge their liabilities, and another must be made before they could get out of debt. He trusted that, before they left the room, they would determine to wind-up

Mr. Coorem did not think the directors had done their duty, and moved as an amendment that they be not re-elected.

Mr. Dixer seconded the amendment, but the only supporters were the mover and seconded, and the original resolution was earried with one dissentient.

Auditors were then appointed, and the sum of 104, 10s, voted to them for past services. Mr. Kiner proposed that a special general meeting be called within one month, to take into consideration the winding-up the affairs of the company. He complained that the report did not state what they intended to do. He was of opinion the brick-making would never be profitable. The company was now in debt, and they had so many defaulters that their affairs appeared to be quite disastrous.

Mr. Minkin seconded the resolution, but only three voted in favour of it. The Chainman said it was the determination of the board to sue every defaulter without further delay. He believed they had got over the bridge, and that it would eventually turn out a most prosperous company.

Mr. Kiner next moved that the directors be desired to take every means in their power to compel the defaulters to pay up their arrears of call. The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Buyner then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors. He said they were all large holders, and he had the greatest confidence in them: he knew that the Chairman spared neither pains or trouble for the general benefit of the company; and, indeed, he believed no board of directors were more regular in their attendance.—The resolution was unanimously carried, with appliance.

The Chairman spared neither pains or trouble for the general benefit of the company; and, indeed, he believed no board of directors were more regular in their attendance.—The resolution was unanimously carried, with appliance to the board, who resided at Ramsgate, were also in attendance twice a month, and to the board, who resided at Ramsgate, were also in attendance twice a month, and to the board, who resided at R

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

THE CALSTOCK DISTRICT.—It affords me much pleasure to find that several mines in the Calstock district are progressing favourably, evincing that by perseverance in developing lodes, and working thereon, profitable returns are ensured; and I may especially instance the success of Calstock Consols, and the promising appearances of Okel Tor Mine. Connected with these at the east and west is south Zion, which has the east and west lodes of those mines, and also the lodes of Green Valley Silver-Lead Mine, which is now at work, producing good silver-lead ore. It is generally believed by practical miners of this district that South Zion and Green Valley Mine was worked to the depth of 67 fms, about 40 years since, and the mine has not been seen at that depth since that period. The present operations are on a new lode, which can be intersected by a cross-cut less than 30 fms, at the above depth; and to facilitate this a steam-engine house, and other requisite buildings, are now in good preservation. A subscribed capital of 30001, will, in my opinion, ensure success.—Joseph Honge: Gunnie Lake, Nov. 8.

BEERALSTON UNITED.—I am glad to find that a company is being formed

BEERALSTON UNITED.—I am glad to find that a company is being formed to work the Green Valley Silver-Lead Mine under this title. How a piece of ground so favourably situated, and whose prognostications of mineral wealth are so good, should have remained idle so long, I cannot imagine, especially with the lesson of its neighbour, the South Tamar Silver-Lead Mine, before them. There is no doubt whatever in the minds of those who know the previous history of Green Valley, that a comparatively small outlay will, in all human probability, lead to most profitable results. I saw some beautiful work for silver-lead which had recently been broken from the adit end on the South Tamar lode, which, the men told me, was 4 ft. wide, and improving, they having just met with a slide. This lode, which is all in whole ground, can be reached by a cross-cut of 36 fms. from the present engine shaft, and thereby drained to a depth of 70 fms. I hear that a steam-engine is purchased, and ready for crection. This is the right way of setting to work.

WHEAL WHEEL.—This mine. I hear, is likely to verify the manager's

Wheal Wrey.—This mine, I hear, is likely to verify the manager's opinion, given at the last quarterly meeting, that the returns would be sufficient to pay for the 60-in, engine, pitwork, &c., and leave sufficient balance in hand to afford the same dividend at the next meeting, to be held in about a fortnight. The meehinery, pitwork, &c., then being paid for, and with increased returns, a considerable increase in the dividend may be expected at the February meeting.

increase in the dividend may be expected at the February meeting.

EAST WHEAL WHEN.—This sett is situated in the parishes of St. Ive and South Hill. The lords are the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, and Mr. J. L. Peter, of Redruth, and the dues 1-15th. It is to the north-east of Wheal Wrey, and to the west of the Callington United Mines. There is a lead lode discovered of a very promising appearance, being about 3 feet wide, composed of gossan, horn-spar, flookan, and spots of lead ore. Several agents connected with the lead mines in the district give a highly favourable opinion of the lode and sett generally, there being sufficient water-power for any purpose in developing its mineral riches. I have no doubt, if the mine be worked in a spirited and miner-like manner, that it will prove successful to the adventurers. The locality, for the production of lead ores, is likely to become an important one. The extraordinary success of wheal Wrey is likely to direct particular attention to the district. The mine is divided into 40% shares, and operations have been commenced by sinking a trial shaft on the recently discovered north and south lode.

Wheat Wheat When Covsors—This mine divided into 40% shares and

particular attention to the district. The mine is divided into 4096 shares, and operations have been commenced by sinking a trial shaft on the recently discovered north and south lode.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—This mine, divided into 4096 shares, and situated in the parish of St. Ive, Cornwall, has been working for a short time by a few mine agents of Liskeard and other districts. The operations hitherto have been confined to laying open the lodes at surface, and driving an adit level on the course of the main lode 'sinking adit and engine shafts, and other preliminary work. The main lode, so far as operated on, both at surface, and particularly in the adit, whis is only 5 fms. deep, is exceedingly kindiy, being from 4 to 6 feet wide, and composed of gossan, friable quartz, hornspar, congenial flookan, mundie, and snotted with silver-lead ore. This lode is in all probability a continuation of Wheal Wrey main lode, which is now so profusibly productive to the fortunate adventurers, and being on the same highly metalliferous channel of clay-slate, it is confidently believed by all practical men who have inspected the ground, that it will with a little further outlay, prove as good as its rich neighbour, Wheal Wrey. The sett is large, and there is an excellent stream of water running through it, which can be made available for working the mine to a good depth, thereby saving the expense of steam-power, which is at all times a heavy item in mining. I am informed that it is the intention of the present proprietors to offer shortly to the mining publica part of the concern, at about cost price, it, order to creet, as quickly as possible, a suitable water-wheel and appendages, the prove this more than ordinary kindly speculation, and there is every probability that, in twelve months after the wheel goes to work, it will be found profitely by productive.—Liskeard, Now. 7.

East Wheal Russell.—Copy of a letter from Capt. Joseph Cock, of the South Devon Great Consols, to Mr. Thomas Nicholls, of Tavistock:—"In accordance with

55, and in the level above, my opinion of it is decidedly favourable.—J. Cock."

VICTORIA MINE.—A very unfair paragraph appeared in your last Journal respecting this mine; I should, therefore, feel obliged by your inserting the following authentic information:—This infant mine, which commended work on the last of May la-t, is bounded on the south close by Hallenbeagle, parallel with Wheal Busy, Wheal Unity, Wood, St. Day United, Great Consols, and the United Mines; on the north by Great Wheal Charlotte; adjoining on the west South Wheal Ellen, which steps in to divide it further west from Wheal Music, Old Wheal Basset, and Tywarnhayle; thus bemmed closely around by the once best mines in the county, before the blustering granite school came into existence, in a beautiful stratum, between the two great cross-courses of the county, elvan courses close by on the north and on the south, and one mile from granite. A large sett, and not attainable till now for the last 50 years, a great number of lodes running through it. The mine only 23 fms. from surface; an engine-shaft intersecting only one of the lodes, at 15 fms. depth, sinking through 18 fms., driving 3 fms. east and 6 fms. weet, is all that has been done. From so little exploration, copper ore is now in course of dressing, and some has been sold, which shows greater precosity than ever did most of the greatest mines. And yet this impatient "bal-fag philosopher" writes of Victoria, that it is so poor the shares are hardly saleable. I think, sir, the same artist drew a spiendid picture of South Wheal Ellen, and, like a Trojan brute, selecting Hellen for his queen, the better to pourtray the beauties of his mistress, threw Victoria into the shade.

Wheal Unity.—The western part of this sett is ceased working, and

the beauties of his mistress, threw Victoria into the shade.

WHEAL UNITY.—The western part of this sett is ceased working, and the engines, materials, &c., are in course of sale, with which the whole of the debts will be liquidated. In the south western part some good lodes have been opened upon, particularly Hampton's, from which, previously to the suspension of Wheal Treasury, a considerable quantity of good copper ores was raised, and as soon as that mine resumes working they will again be available. Attention, however, is now centered on the eastern part of the sett, adjoining Rosewarne; here there are five lodes discovered. On one of these, the north lode, a discovery of considerable value has been made, from which some rich black and grey ore has been broken. The agent writing says—"The lode in the north adit east, 8 ms. from surface, continues very kindly; it is now 1½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and rich copper ore. We can havily say what it is worth pur fathom, as every foot driven makes a considerable difference in its value."

company? He would not hesistate for a moment to wind-up the concern. The company is they were doing wrong if they kept it on, the 2s. 6d. call would not discharge their liabilities, and another must be made before they could get out of debt. He trusted that, before they left the room, they would determine to wind-up the company.

The Chairman greed that the report was a lame one, but the difficulty they had to contend with was to make any report at all. The directors were not biameless; but, unfortunately, the error arcse through acting under the advice of, and placing inhibit to middle, the company. The control of the company was formed in 1869, with three directors, who where to meet fortinglicit confidence, in Mr. Lucas, as managing director; and he now must admit that they ought to have looked better after him. If it was desirable, he was sure no trace of the company was formed in 1869, with three directors, who where to meet fortupitied that they ought to have looked better after him. If it was desirable, he was sure no under the company was formed in 1869, with three directors, who where to meet fortupitied that they ought to have looked better after him. If it was desirable, he was sure no under the company was formed in 1869, with three directors, which was forwarded at statest times from the mine. Things went to very well under the suppose of the proper of the company was formed at statest clauser from the mine. Things went to very well with the olightest remuneration (hear); but his firm belief was, that under proper management, the ore could be disposed of at a considerable profit; and the question was a supposed to raise a sum of money. To effect this, two of the directors, Major reports, in order that it might get into other hands. The hiring of trucks at 3000, as a sum of money. To effect that it might get into other hands. The hiring of trucks at 3000, are also as a sum of money. To effect the it might get into a contract with the company for a milling loss, and if they could induce Lord Palmerst

at which collorada a, not fue 10 ons. to

5.

places a of about he estate vald keep ae of the there in. imate its ford an. had had

elonging

in Chili! und that f Arucea, e worthy he mine ! de parti-pinion he

f from : ottom or about ft. wide, he 30 fm. cent., or

, Austin. er ending 19 5

15 0

r men, ter, whi conside ur tribe 3d. in costed a cost o wo carpents the sa

with explain they we or the p He was arehold 30s. U nre of

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in the 140 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, containing a great quantity of mundic, having a better appearance than when last reported. No change in the lode in the 130 fm. level east of the shaft. In driving the cross-cut south of Davey's engine-shaft, in the 80 fm. level, we have intersected a lode, but as yet cannot say anything of the size; we have just broken the north wall, which looks very promising indeed. The lode in this level, driving west towards the flookan, is producing some very good copper ore, much improved in appearance since the last report. No change in any other part of this mine since the last report.—M. Wurre: Nov. 5.

BALLYHROIN.—Last Saturday was our setting and pay-day. I hope to get the

since the last report.—M. WHITE: Nov. 5.

BALLVYHRGIN.—Last Saturday was our setting and pay-day. I hope to get the following bargains to work this month:—Eight men in the old stope, six men stripping the lode from No. 2 cross-cut into the south end, six men stoping away the lode from No. 2 cross-cut into the south end; to the south level, six men stripping the lode from the shaft into the north end, and I also expect that the shaft-men will have the shaft in course of sinking by the latter end of the month. We have at surface I should say about 60 or 70 tons of copper ore. I have recommenced spalling, and I have set boys and girls to work to cob, and engaged the old dresser to superintend the work.—E. W. Shiff is now down 13 for 3 ft. 6 in below the

perintend the work.—It. W. SMITH: NOV. 6.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The engine-shaft is now down 13 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. below the 130 fm. level. The lode in the 130 east is 3 ft, wide, composed of fluor-spar, mundic and ore, worth about 3 tons of ore per fathom. In this level west the lode is 25, feet wide, producing some good stones of ore. The lode in the 115 fm. level west is 35, feet wide, and will yield 35, tons of ore per fathom. In the same level cast the lode is 18 inches wide, producing a little saving work. The stopes in the back of this level are worth from 7 to 8 tons of ore per fathom. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 103 fm. level. Jackson's stopes in this level are worth about 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 35 east is 2 feet wide, composed of capel and spar, with occasional stones of ore.—J. Phillips: Nov. 7.

BOLENOWE.—The wince sinking under the 40 is holed to the rise in back of the

Casional stones of ore.—3. PHILLIPS: NOV. 7.

BOLENOWE.—The winze sinking under the 40 is holed to the rise in back of the 50; the driving of both ends will be re-umed on Monday or Tuesday next. Other bargains are without alteration.—W. ROBERTS: Nov. 3.

BOLENOWE.—The winze sinking under the 40 is holed to the rise in back of the 50; the driving of both ends will be re-uned on Monday or Tucsday next. Other bargains are without alteration.—W. KORERTS: NOV. 3.

BOILING WELL.—We are still going on well driving the cross-cut in the 60, and also driving the-cross-cut in the 50; the ground is a little harder in these cross-cuts than I expected. The eastern end, in the 50, is still looking promising. We continue to drive on the north part of the lode, which is looking better for copper ore than it was when I wrote my last report. The cast and west ends, on the north lode in the 40, are still leaving tribute ground; this lode is very changeable. There is no improvement in the eastern end, on the south lode in the 40, since my last report; this end is still producing some stones of ore, but not to value. The castern end in the 30, on the south lode, is still productive; the lode is 5 ft. wide, with two regular walls, composed of spar, mixed throughout with copper ore. The eastern end in the 20, on south lode, is looking better, it is a large capel lode, producing some stones of ore. We have driven 12 fms. cast of the engine-shaft, on the south part of the lode, and we shall have to drive 8 fms. further east before we shall be over the first tribute pitch in the back of the 30. The new whim-shaft is about 5 fms. below the 20. We are still sinking on the lode, 130 fms. east; it is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar, producing some stonesof lead. The tribute pitches are looking better than they were when I wrote my last report. We have commenced to put in the steam-whim, and shall go on with all speed.—G. REYNOLDS: Nov. 3.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—Annie's shaft is sunk 21 fms. 4 feet below the 24 fm. level, which makes 73 fms. 4 ft. from surface, were the killas is looking much better than at any shallower levels, and better for sinking in, and a large stream of water issuing from the north side of the shaft; the caunter lode is much the same as when last reported on.—W. G

sees reported on.—w. GOBELY: NOV. 8.

BRYNTAIL.—The 10, on the new lode, has opened to from 18 to 20 in. in width and produces upwards of 1 ton of ore per fathom. During the past week the mer have been stoping a piece of lode, in which the branch of ore was small, and also extending the stull east. We shall now resume working, where the lode is worth 127 per fathom. I shall ship a parcel of ore from Newtown in the course of a few days—J. Roxen: Nov. 8.

J. ROACH: NOV. 8.

BUTTERDON.—The lode is 14 in. wide, composed of fluor-spar, interspersed with lead throughout, with occasional pieces of lead ore; the entire lode is likewise more or less spotted with yellow copper ore.—T. GRENFELL: Nov. 5.

CAE CYNON.—The following are our measurements for the last month:—The engine-shaft, 2 fms. 4 ft.; the south cross-out, 3 fms. 4 ft. 4 in.; the stope cast of winze, 13 fms. 4 ft. 4 in.; the stope west of winze, 9 fms. 5 ft. 8 in.; and the stope 6 fms. west of ditto, 8 fms. 3 ft. Our settings for the month are—The back of the the 20 fm. level to stope cast of engine-shaft by six men, at 60s, per fm.; the 20, east of winze, 9 six men, at 47s. per fm.; and ditto, west of winze, by six men, at 47s. per fm.; and ditto, west of winze, by six men, at 47s. per fm.; and ditto, west of winze, by six men, at 47s. per fm.; and ditto, west of winze, by six men, at 47s. per fm.; and ditto, west of winze, by six men, at 47s. per fm.; and ditto, west of winze will be worked out this month, as a great many fathoms of this back were stoped away under hand from the bottom of the 10 before it was driven under. I think we shall not be long before we are in the south lode, where I hope to lay open new discoveries. The engine-shaft is zoing down well; it has not yet reached the lode, in consequence of the underlie being not more than 1 foot in a fathom. Our surface operations are going on tolerably well.—E. Stedman: Nov. 6.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—The stopes in back of the level on the south copper lode

face operations are going on tolerably well.—E. Syrdman: Nov. 6.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—The stopes in back of the level on the south copper lode are looking very well, and will yield 3 tons of ore to the fm.; the horse of killas between the two branches of the lode is at present 6 ft. The lode in the end east is not so large as as it has been. On the south lode, a pare of men have commenced driving west; the lode is very large, and contains rich copper ore throughout. The lode in the eastern side of the cross-course has not yet been cut, but, from appearances in the end, it is not far off. We have commenced dressing the ore, which is yielding quite equal to our expectations.—W. B. COLLOM.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—In the course of the past week we have driven about 7 ft, on the caunter lode, going west, but there is no alteration; the sparry part is about 1/3 ft. wide, and very wet. Since passing through the lode reported last week as having been cut in the south cross-cut in the 60, we have continued to drive south towards the Old Hartowbarrow lode; by continuing this cross-cut it will prove if the lode gone through is Brewer's lode or not; the ground in the end is composed of killas, flookan, &e., and is congenial for copper ore. In the winze in the 20 the lode is still about 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and has the appearance of an undertic of not more than 18 in. in a fathom; this will be more fully proved by the end of next week.—W. Cooke: Nov. 3.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—The 10 fm. level west, on the north lode, produces stones

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—The 10 fm. level west, on the north lode, produces sit f good yellow ore. In the 20 cast, on caunter, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing sit fore. No alteration in any other bargains.—W. Roberner: Nov. 3.

of good yellow ore. In the 20 cast, on caunter, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. No alteration in any other bargains.—W. Roberts: Nov. 3.

CAMDWR MAWR.—The shaftmen have begun to cut the flat in the 20 fm. level, and two men are driving north in the 20. The lode is looking very promising; there are fine strings of copper and lead. We have dressed about the usual quantity of lead and copper, but it not yet being out of the hutches, I cannot give you an exact result.—J. WILLIAMS: Nov. 3.

CARRACK DEWS UNITED.—The lode in the 22 and 30, east of Eley's shaft, is small and poor; the former level has been driven during the month 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., the latter 4 fms.; the former we have suspended. In the 30 fm. level cast the lode is 18 inches wide, composed of tin and copper, worth 44, per fm.—The lode at Battery shaft, which has been slowly but continuously improving for some time past, has still further improved since our last report; it is 2 feet wide, worth 44, per fathom—shaft sunk during the month 2 fms. 5 ft. In the 30 fm. level, east the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 14. 15s, per fathom—driven this month 8 fms. 1 ft. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 22 fm. level, in the south lode, is 18 inches wide, worth 14. 16s, per fathom, and now set on tribute. We are pleased to find the lode at Battery shaft gradually improving. The 30 fm. level cast, on the north lode, also shows an improvement on the 20 fm, level; in the latter level the lode was very poor, but in the 30 fm. level we have had ore (though not rich) nearly the whole distance from the shaft. At Eley's shaft, the lode in the 30 fm. level west is changing from tin to copper, and we expect a further improvent in driving. The following is our setting list for November:—Battery shaft to sink at per bargain, as previously or perting its for November:—Battery shaft to sink at per bargain, as previously or pertained in the 30 fm. level to drive east, by four men, at 31, per fathom; a tribute pitch in the back of the 22 fm. level, on the so

—W. Hollow, jun.; M. Duns: Nov. 5.
CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—Since we have commenced to clear the deep adit, or No. 3 level, we have intersected the lode, which has been cut above, and find it worth 60l, per fathom; this being in whole ground for 40 fms. in depth, will increase our returns. We are driving this level to get under the ore ground in No. 2 levels being cleared in No. 2 levels when we have a course of ore for 55 fms. in length, and according to the calculations I have made, will produce 1100 tons of ore. No. 2 level is being cleared the lode in the end is worth 10l., and in the bottom of the level 13l, per fathom. We shall cross-cut to the lode as seen above, where it is worth at least 30l, per fathom Our operations are being pushed on with all speed, and I hope shortly to have a goo pile of ore for sale.—M. Roberts: Nov. 8.
CLEW BAY.—This week we have sunk the winze 2 ft. 9in.; the lode is increasing.

DLE OF Ore 10 read.—M. ROBERTS: NOV. 5.

CLEW BAY.—This week we have sunk the winze 2 ft. 9 in.; the lode is increasing in size, and becoming harder and spotted with rich copper—a fine looking lode. I have re-set it to nine men, at 81. 10s. per Tathom, and to carry the lode. Hoyle's chaftmen are engaged in forking the water, putting in ladders, eleepers, and casing.

CLOWANCE WOOD .- The ground in the adit cross-cut is favourable for driving .- J. DELBRIDGE; E. CHEGWIN; Nov. 3.

-J. Delbridge, E. Chrowitz, Nov. 3.
CRAIGNUIR COBALT AND NICKEL MINE (Inveragr).—Since my last report, D shaft has been sunk 1 fm., yielding about 4 cwts. of orc. During the early part of the week we had only a small seam of nickel in the bottom, but as we cut through the rock, which I formerly stated was so much disordered, we came upon a fine seam of ore, θ in. wide, and extending from one side to the other. The specimen forwarded for your inspection is a fair sample of it. The whim-dyke is about 29 ft. from the bottom of the shaft, and I feel confident that, as we get nearer it, the ore will improve in quality and quantity. When we have proved the ground a little deeper, we propose driving cast and west, to see whether the seam of ore extends in these directions.—D. T. Macdonald, Manager: Nov. 3.
CROW HILL (SN, TERPLENS).—The agent writes:—The lode cut in the cross-scaurse.

tions.—D. T. Machonand, Manager: Nov. 3.

CROW HILL (Sr. Strepherss).—The agent writes:—The lode cut in the cross-course is the south lode, although not rich at the point of intersection, has a very promising appearance, and is in beautiful ground for the production of lead. The morth lode is still before us, but as the air is bad, in consequence of the distance from the shaft, we have supended the cross-cut, and set a rise from the back of the 55 on the course of the lode to the bottom of the vinze, which is about 3½ fms. below the 43, to six men, at 24, 10s. per fm.; this done, air will be abundant. We shall resume the cross-cut, and drive on the lode at the same time, where we fully expect it will very soon make lead. The prospects are very encouraging. The managing agent was a considerable time underground here yesterday, giving the operations full consideration, and he is much pleased with our prospects.—Nov. 3.

CUBERT UNIFED.—At Trebellon, the lode in the engine-shaft is 20 inches wide.

sideration, and he is much pleased with our prospects.—Nov. 3.

CUBERT UNITED.—At Trebellin, the lode in the engine-shaft is 20 inches wide, composed of quartz, prian, mundle, and lead, worth of the latter 3 cwts, per fathom, and is much improved in appearance. The lode in the 66 north end is 2 feet wide, quartz, mundle, and lead, about 4 cvts, per fin. I the stopes in the back of this level are worth from 4 to 5 cvts. per fin.; the stopes in the back of this level, so that, are worth 7 cwts. per fin. The lode in the 66 south end is 15 in, wide, with a little lead, getting in a more settled state; the stopes in the back of this level are worth from 7 to 8 cwts. so I lead per fin. The lode in the bamp-winze is 10 in, wide, composed of quartz and mundle, but unproductive. The stopes north of the winze

The 30, west of morgan's winze, has not been taken down since my, last report.—ARTHUR WATERS: NOV. 5.

DARREN.—The returns of this mine for the month of October are very satisfactory; the amount of, ore raised has been sold for 221£. 5-.; the cost, including royalty, 160£. 5s. 4d. In addition, the company have spent 20£ in driving Francis's level towards the old mine, and 20£ in driving between Francis's and Oliver's levels. All the bargains are now in good ore, and the returns are likely to be greatly increased.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—The lode in the 20 end, east of the cross-course, is much the same as last week, producing a fair quantity of mundic, intermixed with black-coated ore, all of which must be saved. The stopes in the back of this level, upon the cross-course, is producing some rich work, but not quite so large as when first opened upon—now yielding 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 20 fm. level west is still of a very promising character, and getting much larger. The stopes in the back of this level are yielding some good work, which is now extended 4 fms. above the back of the 20 fm. level. From the appearance of the ground that has been spent already, there are great quantities of ore to be taken away in the upper ground. The cross-cut in the 32 fm. level is getting on as fast as possible; the ground is much harder than we expected, being mixed with spar, but we expect it will open again shortly.—W. NELLE: Nov. 8.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—The ground in the 43 fm. level cross-cut south still con-

shortly.—W. NEILE: Nov. 8,

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—The ground in the 43 fm. level cross-cut south still continues hard. They are now 4 fm. 2 ft. from the north wall. We have set nine pitches to-day, and expect to set another on Monday next. We hope to ship 25 tons of lead next week again, for the Hollywell market.—R. WILLAMS: Nov. 3.

EAST CEFN BRWYNO.—We have five men working in the old leat, and by Saturday it will be complete. The water-wheel is on the mine, and other operations are progressing satisfactorily. We fully anticipate, upon clearing up the mine, to find the lode productive.—D. Buckingham: Nov. 7.

and the lode productive.—D. Buckingham: Nov. 7.

EAST TRELAWNY.—We have this week discovered a most important lode; it is 3 ft. wide, composed of beautiful stones of lead, intermixed with quartz, mundie, and some spots of yellow ore, with a beautiful capel. I have no hesitation in saying that this discovery alone will enhance the value of this property more than 50 per cent. There are many features in this sett which I have not now time to report on, but will give you a full account of them next week, with the present lode opened on.—P. Harvey.—Nov. 8.

—P. HARVEY.—NOV. 8.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have taken down about 7 ft. of the lode in the 55 driving cast, since last report; the present end is not so good as when last taker down, but still producing good work, and has every appearance of improving as we drive east. We have no material alteration either in the winze or 66, driving east Our present operations are progressing satisfactorily.—W. METHERELL: NOV. 8.

Our present operations are progressing satisfactorily.—W. METHERILL: Nov. 8.

EAST WHEAL TOLUUS.—The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 22, continues favourable for sinking, and the ground in the western adit cross-cut south is also moderately casy for driving, and the men in each are making good progress. The lode in the 12 fm. level, cast from the engine-shaft, is about 1 foot wide, chiefly mundie, and rather hard and spare for driving. The lode in the 22 fm. level, driving cast from the engine-shaft, is 2½ ff. wide, composed of prian, sugar-spar, and good stones of ore, and has a very promising appearance. The lode in the 10 fathom level, cast of flat-rod shaft, is 2ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; the lode in this end has greatly changed in appearance for the better since last reported. The 10 fathom level, east of flat-rod shaft, is more kindly than when hast reported, the lode being 2½ ft. wide, and has produced 3 or 4 kibbles of good ore during the past week, and letting out a quantity of water, so that we cannot conveniently keep it with the whim; we have, therefore, put down a 7-in. lift that we had on the mine, and have suspended both ends, and have put the men to excuvate a piece of ground at the surface for balance bob-pit, at the flat-rod shaft; this, and putting up the flat-rods, will take us three or, perhaps, four weeks to complete from this time.—Nov. 3.

ESGAIR MWYN.—The engine shaft is sauk 10 fms. 2 (t. below the 40. The level

lance bob-pit, at the flat-rod shaft; this, and putting up the flat-rods, will take us three or, perhaps, four weeks to complete from this time.—Nov. 3.

ESGAIR MWYN.—The engine shaft is sunk 10 fms. 2 ft. below the 40. The level started about 2 ft. above the bottom of the shaft has intersected the old workings at their deepest point; the bottoms are drained, and yesterday we broke some fine stones of ore, about 4 ewis,, by blasting a single hole 1 ft. deep—one stone, % cwt., shall be forwarded in a day or two; at this point (about 5 fms. east of engine-shaft, in the 50) the lode will yield 1 ton per fm. Further east, or 10 fms. from the shaft, there is a sink about 8 ft. deep; we have not thought it necessary to drain it, presuming the lode at it does not differ from the adjacent ground: and we consider, for the length of the bottoms (about 14 fms. long), a produce of 12 cwts. per fm. will be obtained. There are no workings beneath the last columns of pumps (45 fms. below the adit); but we have no idea of the extent of those workings east in that level and nearer the surface, as the place is filled with stuff. In the 40 west the lode is large, but poor. In the stope in back of the 25, east of Morris's rise, the lode will produce 15 cwts, per fathom. In the stope in bottom of the 20, west of Harris's winze, the lode will produce to twts. per fathom ; 5 fathoms further east we have also opened some productive ground, yielding 10 cwts. per fathom for about 3 fms. in length. In the stope in the 15, west of Hospital, the lode has failed where it has hitherto been most productive, per fathom. In the rise in back of the 15, above south winze, the lode has very much decreased in value, but we have left a good lode in the east end of the rise for several fms. in height : that part of the lode on which we are rising is worth 8 cwts. Per fm. Severa the lode in the cast end of the rise for several fms. in height: that part of the lode on which we are rising is worth 8 cwts. Per fm.

—S. Vial; J. Paull: Nov. 6.
FEE DONALD. -In level B, driving west on Smiddy lode, there is no alteration to notice; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 7 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. The end driving cast on the lode, south of Antimony lode, is 1 foot wide, with goor stones of are, showing a very promising appearance; the stope in the back of this level is worth 6 cwts. of lead ore per fathom.—J. Muffert: Nov. 5.

The end driving east on the lode, south of Antimony lode, is 1 foot wide, with good stones of are, showing a very promising appearance; the stope in the back of this level is worth 6 cwts. of lead ore per fathom.—J. MUFETT: Nov.5.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (SILVER MINES DISTRICT).—Since my last monthly communication on the general state of these mines, changes, which probably will be important in their results, have taken place. At Shallec, the cross-cut driving west from Barry's pitch, to which I referred in my last report, we have aiready succeeded in intersecting two branches of lead, one of them very promising; but we have from 8 to 10 fms. to drive yet before we reach the object to which my attention is particularly directed. In the end driving towards Gurtnadyne, a great change has taken place in the ground. For some months past it has cost 81, 10s. per fathom, and we are now driving it for 21, 10s., and meeting with occasional stones of ore. We are also intersecting a part of the hill at surface, above M'Condra's shaft, for the purpose of cutting the lode on which Barry's pitch is being wrought, and I expect shortly to attain that object. The tribut department appears remarkably well; in Barry's pitch we have a beautiful lode. At Gurtnadyne also, I am happy to state, we are on the improving scale. About three weeks since I put a pare of men to cross-cut the lode, a short distance behind Finu's end; and I have pleasure in stating that they have now a lode worth for copper alone at least 23/, per lathom. We are also intersecting the lode about 8 fms. further west than the end pleasure in stating that they have now a lode worth for copper alone at least 23/, per lathom. We are also intersecting the lode about 8 fms. further west than the end referred to, and have it equally rich. I have now put six men to cut out the lode between those two points, and I think it probable it will be equally valuable. I have also employed eight men to rise in the back of the 18 fm. level on the lode, and I am glad t

titles of tin ground in these levels. The lode in the 36 is 2½ ft. wide, good work for tin; if it continues as at present we shall be laying open richer ground than hitherto. Our prospects generally are very encouraring, and I doubt not but that perseverance will crown us with success.—J. Werns. Nov. 8.

GREAT SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—The castern end is now 5 ft. wide, underlaying about 3 feet per fm., composed of capel, spar, prian, &c.—in fact, a very promising lode. All other things are going on to our satisfaction.—I. Meriterallel.: Nov. 8.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—The we just come up from underground at Hobler's shaft, and I find that the lode in the bottom of it is much larger than when J large from the declination of the lode, in conjunction with the dip of the southern ground, and the branches dipping towards the lode, we shall be into it about 5 feet deeper. In all my experience in mining, 1 must say I never saw a more important change, without a course of ore.—J. Spanso.

GREAT TREAT WHEAL BUSY.—I send you my report of this mine, in which I worked for nearly 17 years before I was an agent:—Parrafield's engine-shaft is sunk to the 100 fm. level below adit; the adit is 40 fms. deep from surface. There are from 90 to 100 fms. driven in those levels, through a good course of copper and tin ores. There is a good course of copper and tin ore going down in the bottom of the 99 fm. level, for a great length, east and west of Parrafield's shaft; there is also a great quantity of good copper ore gone down in the bottom of the 99 fm. level; of good copper ore gone down in the bottom of the 100 fm. level from the engine-shaft not being driven through under it. In the 80 there is a good course of copper ore gone down in the bottom of this level; to the company. East of Chynoweth's shaft from 70 to 80 fms. through ore ground, and there is a good course of copper ore gone down in the bottom of this level; be end is the ready in consequence of the water, this being the bottom level here, and the low fm. level from the engin

being poor are for the present suspended. The lides in the south end is about 12 in. wide, composed of prian, mundie, and flookan, poor for lead. The stopes in the back of this levels, north of the engine-shaft, and south of sump-wince, will average about 25 tens of good lead ore.—T. Thewen: Nov. 3.

CWM DARREN.—We have driven the cross-cut south in the 40 fm. level since last report 4 ft.; the lode is generally composed of quarts and clay-slate, intermixed with lead and copper ore, but not sufficient to value; we shall drive in this direction for another week, when, if we meet with nothing better, we shall resume the driving on the north side of the lode, as heretofore; in the tope in the back of said level the 30, west of Morgan's winze, has not been taken down since my, last report.

ARTHUR WATERS: Nov. 5.

DARREN.—The returns of this mine for the month of October are very satisfactory; 160. 5s. 4d. In addition, the company have spent 20.i. in diving Francis's level to work the same as last week, producing a fair quantity of mundie, intermixed with black-coated ore, all of which must be saved. The stopes in the back of this level.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—The lode in the 20 end, east of the cross-course, is producing some rock work, but not quite so large as when first opened upon—now yielding 1/6 ton per fathom. The lode in the 20 fm. level, west is still of a very promising character, and getting much larger. The stopes in the back of this level.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—The lode in the 20 end, east of the cross-course, is producing some rich work, but not quite so large as when first opened upon—now yielding 1/6 ton per fathom. The lode in the 20 fm. level, west is still of a very promising character, and getting much larger. The stopes in the back of this level.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—The lode work which have the constant of the mine to be a men to

besides huadreis of pounds worth of tin, sold from Wheal Busy in two months; and believe, if this mine were properly managed, it would be one of the best mines new working in Cornwall or Devon.—R. Jours: West Trannack Mine, Nov. 7.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—Painter's shaft is being sunk below the 170 fm, levely no lode taken down in the past week. The rise above the 170 is not holed to the wins below the 160, under Martin's pitch. The ground in the 160 cross-cut, under Copper House winze, continues very hard. The rise above the 142, on the south lode, has not discovered the elvan. Copper House shaft is cutting down helow the 137, and we expect to complete it to the 143 about the end of the year. The rise above the 155, east of Field's, we expect to hole to the winze in a few days. In the 143, eath of Field's, the cross-course is cut, but we have not cut the lode east of it. The 135, can of Falmouth shaft cross-course, is a wide lode, of promising appearance, and yieldig excellent ore. The 125, cast of Field's, on middle lode, is opening tribut ground. In the 130, east of Falmouth shaft, the lode is wide, and contains good stones of leaf. Other paris progressing as usual.—T. Richans: Nov. 7.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The ground in the engine-shaft is still very favorable for sinking, and the lode much the same as it was last week. The lode in the 151 fm. level east is still hard; we have put the mon to cut in south, where I that the main part of the lode is. In the 51 west, the lode is 15 in, wide, and getting more productive for lead. In the 40 east, on caunter, we have not been able to do saything this week for want of air. The tode in the winze below the 30 is small and poor; we expect to hole this to the 40 within this month, when there is except and in the more getting fair wages. The water is increased at the eastern engine-shaft from three to four strokes per minute, which shows the water is escaping through the ground from one part of the mine to the other; therefore, the dam can be of no service, although, as fa

is improving.

HAWKMOOR.—At the engine-shaft we have made fair progress this week, having sunk 2½ ft.; the lode in the eastern end of the shaft is 2½ ft. wide, producing god stones of ore and fluor-spar. In the 30 east we have continued driving by the side fielded, and there is no change to notice. In the rise in back of the 20 the lote is not so large as last reported, but still worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in last of the 30, west of great cross-course, are looking well, worth at present 2 tons of god ore per fm. Our pitches are making fair returns, and the men working very regularly.

J. RICHARDS: NOV. 3.

HEROBEOUT.—In the 137 as there was contained a term which he had better the contained and the state of the

—J. RICHARDS: Nov. 3.

IIERODSFOOT.—In the 137, as there was only one stope working, which left but a very small profit, it has been suspended, and we shall immediately draw up the piwork, and keep the water to the 117 only, which will effect a considerable reducts in the water charge. In the 117 the lode is producing 7 cwts, of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 10 cwts, per fathom. The 105 south is being driven by the side of this lode; when last taken down it yielded 12 cwts, of lead per fathom, with a promise of improvement. No. 1 stope, in this level, is worth 20cuts. No. 2 stope 9 cwts., No. 3 stope 20 cwts., and No. 4 stope 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. The machinery is all in good order, and as the mine is now working in the most commical scale, there is no doubt the sampling of 50 tons on Saturday next will have a profit.—J. WOLFERSTAN.

HOPE VALLEY.—The state of the product of the control of the control of the cwts of the cwts of the control of the cwts o

nomical scale, there is no doubt the sampling of 50 tons on Saturday next will have a profit.—J. WOLTEMETAN.

HOPE VALLEY.—The lode in the 47 fm. level, driving south of the engine-shaft, is 25g. ft. wide, spotted with lead ore, but nothing to value. The lode in the 35 fm. level is 2 ft. wide, producing good saving work. We have five pitches working, six tribute of 84, 10s. per ton.—J. KNEEDONE.

IVYBRIDGE MINE.—Our surface operations, and the erection of the large engine, are advancing satisfactorily. I am unable to name the exact day for starting the engine, in consequence of not receiving some iron-plates from Bristol, but Leyed we shall be ready in about a week. We have sampled one parcel of lead lo-day, computed 50 tons. The second parcel I must leave for the next sampling. I have so particular changes to notify underground. Our tribute department is looking well. The ground in the new engine-shaft, from the 22 to the 45 fm. level, is favoursied both for sinking and rising. The 48, south end, is large, and at times producing god stones of lead. The men in the 55 south are rising to meet the winze sinking under the 48, which I hope will be communicated by the end of the week. The 48 and 55 ends north are suspended until this communication is made.—H. James: Nov. 8.

LADY BERTHA.—The western end in the 10 fm. level is without alteration size of the winze, is looking well, and worth 20t, per fathom. Northey's winze is evidence of the winze, is looking well, and worth 20t, per fathom. Northey's winze is evidence—second to no mine so young in the district of the level of the level of the level, and that level exceeded east and west of the said shaft about 8 fms; in sinking level. and that level exceeded east and west of the said shaft about 8 fms; in sinking level. and that level exceeded east and west of the said shaft about 8 fms; in sinking level. and the said shaft about 8 fms; in sinking level. and the said shaft about 8 fms; in sinking level.

ore-floors have now a gay appearance—second to no mine so young in the district. All necessary surface-work is progressing as fast as possible.—W. Goss: Nor. 8.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is sunk to the 35 fathen level, and that level extended east and west of the said shaft about 5 fms.; in sinking the last 4 fms. It passed through good tin ground, and the level is much the same for the distance opened. The 24 is extended about 28 fms. east of the engine-shaft, in this level we passed through good shoots of tin, and the back is now working on the level; so the same level is now about 40 fms. west of the shaft; in this level we have look in the contract of the shaft; in this level we have look in the contract of the shaft; in this level we have look in the contract of the shaft; in this level we have look in the contract of the shaft; in this level we have look as tandard lode 25 fms., which has produced a little tin, but, on the whole, is rather poor. The 13 has been driven east of Stephens's shaft about 20 fms.; there has passed through good runs of tin, and the lode in the present and is worth full 20 fms. The same level west is communicated with tin shaft, and is now i fathoms beyond it; this lode is worth 12 fms. The same level west is communicated with tin shaft, and is now i fathoms beyond it; this lode is worth 12 fms. The same level west is communicated with tin shaft, and is now i fathoms beyond it; this lode is worth 12 fms. The same level west is communicated with tin shaft, and is now i fathoms beyond it; this lode is worth 12 fms. The same level west is communicated with tin shaft, and is now i fathoms beyond it; this lode is worth 12 fms. The same level was the same shaft; here the lode presentes kindly appearance, being more than 6 ft. wide, and worth about 6 fms. The think is extended 5 fms. cast of Stephens's whim-shaft; here the lode presentes kindly appearance, being more than 6 ft. wide, and worth about 6 fms. The think is extended 5 fms. cast of Stephens's whim-shaft; h

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—There is no change in the cross-cut in the 40 fm. level, nor in the levels east or west. We think that by driving 2 fms. more we shall instructed Gooch's lode, which I hope will prove a good one. In the 30 fm. level south, on the flookan, the ground has changed, and we have water proceeding from it, block-fore, think we have not much further to drive to cut the counterpart of the lock. fore, think we have not much further to drive to cut the counterpart of the lod. There is no change in the 20 fm. level, east of ditto, we are still driving on the flookan met with a short time since. In the 10 fm. level, east of ditto, we are still driving on the flookan met with a short time since. I am very sanguine about the lode here. We have commenced driving east from the bottom of Eley's shaft. By driving 5 or 5 fms, we shall prove if the tin holds down that we have in the level above. The stopes in the back of the 10 fm. level are not so good as they have been; in the bottom the lode maintains its value. The tin has falled off in the pitches, and the men have left them, with the exception of two pares, one of which has re-taken a pitch at \$5.64 in 11. I should be pleased if we had a few pitches as good as this. I hope to send you better accounts shortly, when we have intersected the various lodes, which will now shortly happen.—P. Pascon: Nov. 6.

Lydford CONSOLS.—There is no material alteration since last report. Capt. James Phillip was here yesterday, and inspected the mine, from whom, I presume, you will get a detailed report.—J. Richards: Nov. 7.

MARKE VALLEY.—In driving the 90 east the ground is granite and clean formation, and hord.

you will get a detailed report.—J. Richands: Nov. 7.

MARKE VALLEY.—In driving the 90 east the ground is granite and clean formation, and hard. Driving north the lode, as far as yet seen, is composed chiefy of mundle and capel, and a large quantity of water is issuing from it. In the 90, divining west on the Rose Down lode, it is yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. In driving the cross-cut north in this level, the ground is chiefly killas, with layers of spar. No. 1 stope, in the bottom of the 65, is producing 3 tons of copper ore per fathom, and Nos. 2 and 3 each 10 tons per fathom. The stope in the bettom of the 50 is yielding 4 tons per fathom. In driving the 50 west the lode is chiefly eavel, spotted with mundic and copper ore. In sinking Fawcett's shaft the ground is chiefly hard killas. In driving the Rose Down adit level west the ground is rather stiff.

MOLLAND.—The pitch in the back of the 42 cast is worth about 71, 10s, per fan.

hard killas. In driving the Rose Down adit level west the ground is rather stiff.

MOLLAND.—The pitch in the back of the 42 cast is worth about 71, 10s, per far.

The pitch in the back of the 30 cast is worth about 81, per fm. At the eastern ming, the ground at the shaft, subking below the adit, is much the same in character as reported last week, with the exception of two or three small veins of quarts dropping in from the south, which are evidently droppers from the lode. If we do not mere with the main part of the lode in sinking a few feet more, I shall order the mon cast in south, in which direction it will, no doubt, be found. In the adit end driving can to much lode has been taken down during the past week, though, by what can see, it has every symptom of an improving nature. Should, hower, any improvement take place, I will hasten to inform you of it.—T. Bernery: Nov. 7.

Nov. NORTH DO worth of the water is at the engine. And the engineers suiths are reperated by the water is a water in a water is at the water in a wa

NORTH SO we have got a for some leng another lode in depth, but to keep the w NORTH Wheen greatly is gow complete the eastern we warrels of ore wide, 2 feet o ten, the remain of the seast of 10f. per ton. 2 tons of ore the lode is 1 lavel, east of In the 32 fm 12 feet, and core. All the

NORTH V small branch lieve we are p gressing fave quality ore.-

OKEL TO nicating the the bottom of in the 35 cast OLD TRE satisfactorily
and showing
with the ma
make good
for the mark
PEDN-Al haft below lode in the 101, to 151, a his fms. sin his to 3 ft. very the lode in worth from the back of for tin, for a gine lode, e to drive to yield the us with the str masons are building th and in a fer stamping-v may not be PEMBRO

> PENHA with carbo GRENFELL PONTE PRINCI he erons-lois keeps L. DAVIES

wide, with thaft, will level, will yield 12 er lead ore p puted at SILVE ede in th

SORT 80U1

NORTH DOWSS.—The ground in the cross-cut, at John Michael's shaft, is still for strongly mineralised, traversed by veins of quarte and yellow copper ore, and is state is going down in the sink at the shallow affit, and men are engaged in clearing atte in the deepest part of the old men's workings, and they will, no doubt, reach the bottom in the course of a few days. The masons are putting in the foundation of the engineers are engaged in getting every part of the engineer are engaged in getting every part of the engine in a proper state, and suith are repatring the boilers, which was found necessary to be done.—J. Paince.

We have cut the lode in the cross-cut, at John Michael's, but it is not yet cut through; good stone of ore, however, are being brought out, and I shall be able to get you more information about it in my next.—J. Paince. Nov. 7.

NORTH FRANCES.—We have holed the new shaft in the rise, and shall now cut form the rise, and divide and case the shaft, and prepare to sink under the 32 fm. Fr. Hokking: Nov. 3.

NORTH SORTRIDGE.—The lode in the adit end is 3 ft. wide, composed chiefly of

e in the
I think
ng more
mything
for; we
improvity well,
ne-shaft
through
be of no
Nov.6.

and se-the 106, se's, the rdinary

fathom. ved, and west of rance.— — Wheal thom.—

per fm. er fm.— orth 19l. preduce ton of m. The are pro-

engine, ting the I expect by, com-have no og well.

tiorece tode.
el, cast
m very
tom of
hat we
to good
fallen
es, one
i a few
e have
ov. 6.

Capt.

mine, as Ir-oppits i meet nen to riving nat we

oge por more information about it in my mext.—J. Paince: Nov. 7.

MORTH FRANCES.—We have holed the new shaft in the rise, and shall now cut town the tise, and divide and case the shaft, and prepare to sink under the 22 fm. jesti about a fortnight. I athe 42 fm. level west the lode is looking very kindly.

P. Hosking i. Nov. 3.

NORTH SORTHOGE.—The lode in the adit end is 3 ft. wide, composed chiefly of eggt, spotted with yellow copper ore, but not to value; the ground is improving. We have got a large lode on the southermost part of the sett, and have opened on it for some length in several pits, and expect that this end will form a junction with sosher lode soon; the stratum in this part of the sett is very favourable for copper is depth, but on:

NORTH SORTHOGE.—The lode of our going very deep without some machinery is some length in several pits, and expect that this end will form a junction with sosher lode soon; the stratum in this part of the sett is very favourable for copper is depth, but on:

NORTH SORTHOGE.—The logical propers in sinking Grace's shaft this week has seen excepted in the settle of the settle se

PERRAN WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode is a large and strong one, spotted with splay ore, showing good indications of improvement. We have not driven far cough east, as yet, to take the shoot of ore gone down in the bottom of the 20, but it will not take very long to arrive at that point, as the ground is favourable for driv-nonrepuwer.

PONTERWYD.—The lode in the adit level, driving west, is worth 81. per fathom, and from present appearances will greatly improve, the ground being of the most brouzable description. The lode driving east, at the middle engine-shaft, is 5 feet wis, sprigged throughout with lead; there is no doubt of a good result from this parter, as we have so much ore ground standing around us, and which is all productive. The lode in the western part of the mine at present is poor, but the indications are very favourable for a course of ore upon further development.—D. Buck-bornay: Nov. 8.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—We still continue to progress very well in driving the cross-cut south. We have already driven nearly 3 fms., and I calculate, if the case its regular underlie, we shall have 9 fms. more to drive to intersect it.—

STREY NOV. 3.

bels keeps its regular underlie, we shall have 9 fms. more to drive to intersect it.—
Lavis: Nov. 3.

LOUND HILL.—The 30 fm. level, driving south of new engine-shaft, is 2½ feet wide, producing saving work. The 20 fm. level, north of new engine-shaft, is set on balle to 12 men, to drive and stope the back, at 41. 15s. per ton; the lode is 7 feet wide, with good saving work. No. 1 pitch, in the back of the 30, north of new engine-shaft, will yield 10 ewts, of lead ore per fm.; No. 2 pitch, in the back of ditto, will be 10 ewts. of lead ore per fm.; No. 3 pitch, in the back of ditto, will be 10 ewts. of lead ore per fm.; No. 4 pitch, in the back of ditto, will be 10 ewts. of lead ore per fm.; No. 4 pitch, in the me working in the different parts of base oper fm. No. 1 pitch, in the back of the 20, south of new engine-shaft, will be 10 eled ore per fm. The other pitches working in the different parts of base me are without any alteration to notice. Our parcel of ore for October is completed 33 tons.—J. Krekenose.

SILVER BROOK.—The engine-shaft is aunk 3 fms. below the 44 fm. level; the die in the bottom of the shaft is 5 feet wide, having a great deal of carbonate of lime and white iron in it, and producing very fine stones of lead ore; the men at present are engaged in cutting ground for bearers and clettern for our plunger-lift, which we hope to fix in order for working within a fortnight from this time. The lode in the same level, driving south, is not so productive as has been, but promises a speedy improvement. We have commenced stopling the lack of the 41 fm. level, both north and south of the engine-shaft, which are yielding own for the level, and a cross-course, and the lode is much more kindly than for men time and the control of the sum of the

ORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—During the past week we have not been able to been the water out of the new shaft on the Sortridge lode. Our pitwork will be all complete in another week, when we shall be able to sink the shaft much faster.—Sorressar Terweek: Nov. 5.

Taggas Traversex: Nov. 5.

SORTHOGE CONSOLS.—The eastern end in the 40 fm. level is worth 3 tons per fifthm. In the western end in the same level the cross-cut is driven in the lode 10 fm., and have not yet got the north wall; the lode here is spotted with ore throughout, and have not yet got the north wall; the lode here is spotted with ore throughout, the state of the same is twas anticipated; the lode is about 6 ft. wide, over throughout. The figes and pitohes throughout the mine are as last reported. We are progressing with the crushing and drawing machine, and all other surface operations, as fast as possible.—James Metalellic Nov. 8.

SOUTH BEFFORD CONSOLS.—There is no alteration to report at the engine—sid. In the 49 fm. level west the lode is 2 feet wide, producing from 2 to 3 tons of sept fathom. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 49 fm. level, east of red whim—shaft, is from 2 to 3 feet wide, producing 1 tons of ore per fathom: In this level west the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom: The other parts of the mine are without alteration.—James many, Jun.: Nov. 7.

South Bog.—The lode in the deep adit end, driving east, is 2½ ft. while, with a bee promising appearance, and a little water issuing from the end. We have intersected the branch in this end, and have driven through it, which we find small and agroductive. By continuing this end 5½ fms. east, we shall intersect a north and folk lode. There is no alteration to notice in the cross-cut driving east, north of the engine-shaft. The stopes in the back of the deep adit will produce 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm.—S. Morans: Nov. 8.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—At the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 30, the part of the data sinking on is 6 ft. wide, with a branch of black ore on the south part 4 in. wide. I other parts of the mine are progressing satisfactorily.—T. GLANYILLE: Nov. 3.

lether parts of the mine are progressing satisfactorily.—T. GLARVILLE: Nov. 3.

1. See Inthon, ground easier than on last setting-day. In the 74, cast of enginetil, the lode is 2 in. wide, yielding good atones of ore; set to drive by six men, at

1. Per fathom. In the 64, cast of Gore's, the lode is 12, ft. wide, producing I ton of

1. Per fathom. In the 64, cast of Gore's, the lode is 12, ft. wide, producing I ton of

1. Per fathom. In the 64, cast of Gore's, the lode is 12, ft. wide, producing I ton of

1. Per fathom is et to drive by four men, at 64. 10s, per fathom; set to drive by

1. Per fathom is per fm. this level is driving in whole ground up to surface; the lode

1. See fathom is per fm.; this level is driving in whole ground up to surface; the lode

1. See fathom is per fm.; this level is driving in whole ground up to surface; the lode

1. See fathom is per fm.; this level is driving in whole ground up to of ore per fathom; set to

1. See fathom is per fm.; this level is driving in whole ground up to of ore per fathom; set to

1. See fathom is per fm.; this level is driving in whole whole is 14 ft. wide, producing \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton of ore per fathom; set to

1. See fathom is per fm. This level is driving in whole whole is 14 ft. wide, producing \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton of ore per fathom; set to

1. See fathom is per fm.; this level is driving in whole ground up to a surface; the lode

1. See fathom is per fm. This level is driving in whole ground up to a surface; the lode

1. See fathom.

1. This level is 14 ft. wide, producing \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton of ore per fathom; set to drive by

1. See fathom.

1. This level is 14 ft. wide, producing \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton of ore per fathom; set to drive by

1. See fathom.

1. The fathom.

1. The fathom.

1. The fathom.

1. The fathom.

1. This level is 14 ft. wide, producing \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton of ore per fathom.

1. The fathom.

1. T

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—The lode at the engine-shaft contains a little nore ore than last week, and has a better appearance. The lode in the end, driving vest in the 37, maintains its size, and is of a very promising appearance. The ground a the winge is favourable for sinking. No lode has been taken down during the week.

—J. Cock: Nov. 7.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—The lode at the engine-shaft contains a little more ore than last week, and has a better appearance. The lode in the end, driving cut at the 27, maintains tissels, and is of a very promising appearance. The ground contains a little more ore than last week, and has a better appearance. The ground contains a little week. It is a little week to be a little wee

levels, both east and west, on an excellent course of tin. In the western cross-course I have also let for the month, at 21, per fin.; and in this cross-course it is confident to the property of the property of the confidence of the property of the course of the cours

WEST BASSET.—North Lode: The sinking of the engine-shaft under the 94 is progressing favourably. The 52 east appears to be improving, the lode 2 feet wide, with stones of ore occasionally. In the 42 east the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1 ton, and the 30 east produces 3 tons of ore per fathom.—Engine Lode: The 52 east is without alteration. The 29 east continues to be worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom.—South Lode: The 52 east produces 2 tons, and the winze sinking under the 42 is turning out 4 tons of ore per fathom. Other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.—W. Roberts: Nov. 3.

WEST COLLACOME.—At Bridgman's engine-shaft, there is no change in the

last reported,—W. Roberts: Nov. 3.

WEST COLLACOMBE.—At Bridgman's engine-shaft, there is no change in the lode in driving east in the 67 since my last. We have commenced driving the 67 wost, to reach the ore gone down in the bottom of the 52, and, judging from the dip of the ore, we have about 6 fathoms to drive before we shall meet with the same run of ore ground in this level. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 52 east, on the lead course, still holds good. The lode in the rise in the back of the 52 east is again improved, and will produce about 1 ton of rich copper ore cannot be seen, it being composed of capel, spar, mundic, and spots of ore, but not enough of the latter to value. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are generally improved. We continue to get on with all other necessary work as fast as possible.—H. Rodda.: Nov. 3.

WEST CRINNIS.—The lode in the 44 is just as lost reported, but the 34 west is

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—Our prospects are very cheering; the lode in the merch evone and is large, and I merch and the properties of with maliciable copper throughout, we also find in the lode a great deal of gressan, prina, and spar; i office, the indications are much the same as were found in the adjoining or. The lode in the east of the merch of the merch of the lode of the principle of the princi

ievel. There is little alteration in any other part of the mine since last reported,—D. LANKSBURY: Nov. 3.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Smith's shaftmen have completed fixing bearers and eistern; they are now engaged in fixing the lift from the 168 to the 120. Nothing has been done in the cross-cau in the 120 this week, in consequence of the shaftmen fixing the lift. The lode in the 108, north of Smith's shaft, is 2 ft, wide, worth 4t, per fm.; in the same level south it is 1½ ft, wide, worth 6t, per fm. In the 93 north we are still driving by the side of the lode; in the same level south if is 1½ ft. wide, worth 8t, per fm.; in the wince sinking below this level it is 2 ft. wide, worth 7t, per fm. In the 98, south of Chippendule's, it is 2 ft. wide worth 6t, per fm. In the 58, north of ditto, it is 1 ft. wide, worth 5t. per fm.—South Mine: The lode in the 130, south of Trelawny's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 8t, per fm. In the 120 south it is 3 feet wide, worth 14t, per fm. The stopes and pitches are much the same as last reported. We sampled, on Wednesday last, a pareel of lead ores, computed 64 tons, for sale on the 9th inst.—Wh. Bryant; Wh. Lenkin: The MAYNE. At the Remoders engine shall, sighting under the 108.

WHEAL TERMANNE. At the Remoders engine shall, sighting under the 108.

course, still holds good. The lode in the rise in the back of the 32 east is again improved, and will produce about 1 ton of rich copper ore per fathom. In the rise in back of the 42 east a more promising lode for copper ore per fathom. In the rise in back of the 42 east a more promising lode for copper ore per fathom. In the rise in back of the 42 east a more promising lode for copper ore per fathom. In the rise in back of the same level ago and the same lovel, each of the same level ago do me with all other necessary work as fast as possible.—H. Rodd at west is much improved. The 24 west is producing stones of ore. We have a good orey lode in the wine sinking below the 34. We expect to communicate the winey with the rise from the 44 in a day or two. The 24 diving west on Little Crianis lode, is improved, being now I foot wide, composed of mandic and copper ore. The stopes and aft, on Allen's branch, are worth 71, per fm. The stope in back of the same level, each of the same level, each of fath-rod shaft, on the such lode in the 70 west, towards Wheal Margaret, the ground is still favour-picely light for the rise from the 44 in a day or wide, composed of mandic and copper ore. The stopes are yielding some good work. Our next month's sale will be just the same as the last (40 tons), but, on the whole, our prospects are improved during the last week.—J. Weze: No. 7.

back of the 40, east of middle shaft, on the same lode, is communicate, and the men are now engaged driving the cross-cut north of the same in bask of the 40, east or middle shaft, on the same lode, is communicated with the 30, and the men are now engaged driving the cross-cut north of the same j.o intersect the wheel lode; we expect 5 fms. more will cut the lode; the stopes in back of the 30, east of the same shaft, on the same lode, are worth 21. 10s, per fathom. At Hosking's shaft, on the caunter lode, the stope in bottom of the 30, east of shaft, will yield \(\frac{1}{2} \) ton of copper ore per fm. The water is gone down below the 40 in Wheal Margaret, and we are now engaged fixing pulley-stands, &c., in order to get the steam-whin to draw from Field's shaft, and hope to commence sinking the same under the 40 next week.—B. Williams; J. Williams: Nov. 5.

WHEAL ZION—Great Lode. At Blabarie; shaft which is about 50 fms. for a few

WHEAL ZION,—Great Lode: At Richards's shaft, which is about 59 fms. from surface, the lode is much the same as for the last 6 fms. sinking—looking promising, and producing a little saving work. In the 66 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, the part of the lode on which we are driving is 4 ft, whice, composed of capel, spar, and mundic, spotted with ore throughout. The lode in the 50 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is still looking very promising, producing large quantities of mundic, with good stones of ore; from every appearance, we may reasonably expect a course of ore. In the 40 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, we are still driving through disordered ground, in consequence of the civan course; however, we have but a few fathoms further to drive before we shall cross-cut south to intersect the middle lode.—Middle Lode: In the 30 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is without any alteration to notice since my last report. The pitch in the back of this level is producing fair quantities of ore, working at 7s. in 11. The pitch in the back of the 50 fm. level, east and west of Thomas's winze, is yielding fair quantities of ore. Our tributers' work is turning out better than we anticipated, and we have underground and at surface about 40 tons of ore.—J. Baay: Nov. 7.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, Nov. 9, 1855.

COPPER.	£. s. d.	Quickstlvkkp. 1b. 1s 9d-1s 9%d.
Sheathing and bolts p. lb.	0 1 2	
Bottoms	0 1 3	SPELTER. Per Ton.
Old (Exchange)	0 1 036	Foreign 23 15 0-24 0 0
Best selectedp. ton	129 0 0	To arrive 21 0 0
Fough cake	126 0 0	zinc.
	126 0 0	In sheets 31 0 0
South American	113 0 0	
**		TIN.
IRON.	per Ton.	English, blocks123 0 0
Bars, Welsh, in London . 9		Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 124 0 0
Ditto, to arrive 9	0 0- 9 2 6	Ditto, Refined128 0 0
Nail rods 10	0 0-10 10 0	Banca124 10 0-125 0 0
stafford, in London 11	10 0-12 0 0	Straits122 0 0
Bars ditto 11	0 0-11 10 0	TIN-PLATER.
Hoops ditto 11	10 0-12 0 0	ICCharcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 14 6- 1 15 0
Sheets, single 12	10 0-13 0 0	IX Ditto 1st quality , 2 0 6- 2 1 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales 5	00-5 50	IC Ditto 2d quality . 1 12 6
Refined metal, ditto		IX Ditto 2d quality , 1 18 6-
Bars, common, ditto 8		1C Coke
Ditto, railway, ditto 8	10 0- 0 10 0	IC Coke
ditto, Swed. in Lon. toar. 14	10 0-16 10 0	1A Ditto 99 1 19 0- 1 10 U
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 3	10 0-10 10 0	
	10 0- 3 17 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.
LEAD,		*****
English Pig 26	0 0-26 10 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing p. lb. 1114d 1s
Ditto sheet 27	0 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met p.cwt. 2 2 0
Ditto red lead 26	10 0-27 10 0	Stirling's Non-lamina-
Ditto white 27	10 0-30 0 0	ting, or Hardened, 2 9 00-9 2 0
Ditto patent shot 27	0 0-27 10 0	Surface Railsp. ton)
	0 0-25 10 0	Stirling's Patent Glasg 5 5 0
American	none.	
		Ditto Wales 4 0 0- 4 5 0
FOREIGN STEEL		Indian Charcoal Pigs
Swedish, in kegs, to arr. 19	15 0-20 0 0	in London
Ditto, in faggots 21	0 0	
English, Spring 18	0 0-23 0 0	MANGANESE.†
		Ground
Brass (sheets)p. lb.	12%d.	Glessen Lump 13 4 0 0
Wire	11%d.	Nassau ditto 3 10 0- 3 12 0

* At the works, ls. to ls. 6d. per box less.

+ Thirty days credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide
is about 60 for Nassau lump, 60 to 64 for Glessen, and 70 and 73 for ground.

REMARKS.—A much better feeling has prevailed in our market throughout the week, which has been instrumental in stiffening prices, and creating some activity in sales. The market appears to have recovered to some extent from its temporary depression, caused by the stringency of monetary affairs, and buyers now exhibit more readiness to transact business at current rates. A large trade has been doing for exportation in most descriptions of metals.

COPPER.—On Monday last, owing to a statement being published that

COPPER.—On Monday last, owing to a statement being published that an advance had taken place in the standard, buyers became anxious to close contracts, and several parcels were at once taken off the market, which had been offered at reduced prices. The general tone of the market has since been much firmer, and a considerable business has been done, especially for manufactured sheet and sheathing, mostly for exportation. The stocks in Thames-street are still very light, and the smelters continue bountifully supplied with orders.

IRON.—English bars have been in great request, and several extensive specifications for the Indian markets have been put in hand; prices have rather an upward tendency. Staffordshire qualities are also enquired for, although not so much in quantity, but to the average proportion. Scotch pigs have gradually revived. The market has been much steadier, and mixed numbers have changed hands at 75s. 6d.; there has been very little difference in our quotations the last few days, but, if anything, prices may be considered a trifle easier, and on 'Change to-day, at the close, mixed numbers were nominally 75s. to 75s. 6d, cash, g.m.b., free on board in the Clyde.

numbers were nominally 75s. to 75s. 6d, cash, g.m.b., free on board in the Clyde.

Lead.—This metal has again further improved in value, an advance of at least 10s. per ton having been established since our last quotation. It appears to hold a firm and steady position, and it is not improbable higher prices may yet be demanded.

Spelter.—Little or nothing has been done during the week for shipment, and consumers have not purchased very freely. This metal is rather neglected at the moment; prices, however, although quoted as before, are somewhat weaker.

TIN.—English steady, at fixed rates. Banca has risen 10s. per ton: 100 slabs were sold at 124% 10s. Sellers now ask even 10s. higher, but it is not likely at present to be paid. Straits in fair demand, at 122% TIN-PLATES.—There is no alteration.

STEEL .- Nothing new to report. QUICKSILVER as last quoted.

GLASGOW, Nov. 8.—Our pig-iron market was firm in the early part of this week, and the price improved to 75s. 6d., buyers. Since Tuesday, however, the feeling has become flatter, and warrants have been sold as low as 74s. 9d., fixed date, and 75s., cash, this afternoon, closing rather better, buyers 74s. 9d., nett. Our makers are selling for forward delivery, and this, coupled with a falling off in the demand for shipment, and consequent anticipation of small returns for the week, is the cause of the present flatness. No. 1, Gartsherric, 84s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 76s.; No. 3, g.m.b., 74s. Shipments for the week ending Nov. 3:—Foreign, 2563 tons; coastwise, 6462 tons=9025 tons. In the corresponding week of 1854 they were:—Foreign, 3096 tons; coastwise, 4283 tons=7379 tons.

Were:—Foreign, 3096 tons; coastwise, 4283 tons=7379 tons.

Liverpool, Nov. S.—Our market during the past week, on the whole, has been steady, although quiet. Scotch Pig-iron has been in more request, business having been done in warrants at slightly advanced rates, which are maintained. Manufactured Iron is rather dull of sale, at lower rates, but at this season of the year orders are usually limited; still, with the prospect of a good business in the spring, manufacturers are not disposed to submit to any considerable reduction in price. Tin-plates are in fair request at our quotations. Tin and Lead are quiet, without any alteration in prices. The demand for Copper is good, and rates are well maintained. In other metals we have nothing to report. The quotations are—Iron: Merchant bar, 8l. 10s. to 9l. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 123s. per cwt.; common bar, 124s.; refined block, 127s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 28s. to 29s.—Lead: Sheet, 26l. per ton; pig, 25l. 10s.—Zinc (sheet), 31l. per ton.—Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. per lb.; tile and tough cake, 126l. fer ton; best selected ditto, 129l.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 19l. 10s. to 20l. per ton; fagot, 20l. 10s. to 21l. per ton.

MINES.-The mining share market has been more than ordinarily brisk this week. Almost every variety of stock has been largely dealt in, and there are still many orders in the market for dividend shares, which cannot be executed in consequence of the difficulty of finding sellers, even at considerably advanced rates. This is a state of affairs we long age predicted, and made us urge upon adventurers generally the necessity of increasing the shares in large dividend mines from 256th to 1024ths. To this measure the chief opposition has been in Cornwall, amongst a few venerable pursers, who hug ancient prejudices, and would as soon give up "account dinners" as one of their crotchets in favour of 250ths. In these times, however, of administrative reform, out-adventurers must either be met in a different spirit, or look more into the management of their property, and its attendant expenses. We are glad to find that the committee of South Frances have made a move in the right direction, and although they have not gone quite so far as we could have wished, they deserve our thanks

for being the first to adopt and impart the measure we have so long advocated. At their meeting this week, a dividend of 201 per 248th was declared, and the shares increased from 248ths to 496ths. In first calling attention to this matter, we attempted to show mine proprietors that the division of shares would be to their own advantage (without reference to jobbing in shares, although the most inveterate hater of share jobbing jobbing in shares, although the most inveterate hater of share jobbing does not object to see his property improved in marketable value); and we instanced the case of North Basset, in 6000 shares, and which were then, we believe, at about 18%, per share, or 108,000% for the mine. They are now in demand at 36%, per share, or just double, whilst Wheal Basset, in 256 shares, remains about the same, although it pays many thousands a year more in dividends. North Basset, paying profits at the rate of 27,000% a year, stands at a market value of 216,000%. Wheal Basset, paying 38,400% a year, sells for 192,000% only, simply because the shares are beyond the reach of numbers of persons who would gladly invest 50% or 100% in them, if it were possible.

From the country, we learn that an important discovery has been made

or 100% in them, if it were possible.

From the country, we learn that an important discovery has been made in Alfred Consols, and shares, which had been flat at 14½, rose on Thursday to 18 and 19, and have left off at 19 to 20. At Rosewarne, the 46 west (bottom level) has improved to 1½ ton per fm.; the 34, to 2 tons; shares have been in demand, at 230. North Bassets have been very largely dealt in, at 33½, 34, 35, and 36; Condurrow, 125 to 130; North Roskear, 60; Wheal Wreys in good demand, at 9; South Tamars largely dealt in, at 6½; South Condurrow, 5 to 6. At Wheal Cupid, a good discovery has been made of a lode 2½ feet wide, composed of fluor-spar and copper ore, yielding about 2 tons of the latter per fm. As the mine is in the Basset district, this discovery is of great importance. West Stray Park has greatly improved, and shares are enquired after. Wheal Clifford, 380 to 385. Grenvilles have been very largely dealt in, at 2½ to 3½.

By this morning's post, we are informed that at Alfred Consols the

By this morning's post, we are informed that at Alfred Consols the new lode, in the 80 cross-cut, is cut through; it is about 8 ft. wide, 6 ft. of which is a splendid course of ore. This is a valuable discovery.

The following is the Official List of transactions during the week

of which is a splendid course of ore. This is a valuable discovery.

The following is the Official List of transactions during the week:—
SATURDAY, Nov. 3.—Brower, 10½; Comford, 5½ to 6; Copper Hill, 200; Forest, 6½; Lady Bertha, 22s.; North Basset, 34; North Crofty, 10½; South Tamar, 6½; Trethellan, 15; West Frances, 37½; Wheal Basset, 750 to 760; Wheal Mary Ann, 37½; Wheal Wrey, 8½ to 9; Wheal Grenville, 2½ to 3; Wheal Trefusis, 13½.

Monday.—Lady Bertha, 22s. 6d., 24s., 23s., 23s. 6d., 24s., 24s. 6d.; North Basset, 33½, 34, 34½, 34½, 35; Pedn-an-drea, 54s.; South Tamar, 6½ to 6½; Sortridge Consols, 6½ to 7; Tamar Consols, 3½ to 4½; Tincroft, 3½ to 3½; Vale of Towy, 21s. to 21s. 6d.; West Frances, 37½; Wheal Wrey, 9; Wheal Grenville, 2½, 3, 3½.

TUESDAY.—Bedford, 11½ to 12½; Carvanuall, 11; Garreg, 6s. to 7s.; Ivybridge, 26s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 24s., 22s. 6d., 23s. 6d.; North Basset, 35, 35½, 34½, 35, 35½, 36; Pendeen, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Pedn-an-drea, 50s., 52s. 6d., 55s.; South Robert, 2s. 3d., 3s. 3d., 4s. 3d.; Sortridge Consols, 613-16, 6½, 7; South Condurrow, 5 to 6; Tavy Consols, 8s. 6d.; West Basset, 34; West Collacombe, ½ to ½; Wheal Grenville, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 29-16, 2¾.

Wendenday Trybridge, 25s. to 27s.; Lady Bertha, 23s. 6d., 24s. 6d., 24s., 25s.; North Basset, 36, 36½, 35, 36, 36½; Pendeen, 26s., 30s., 26s.; Sortridge Consols, 6½, 7, 6½; Vale of Towy, 20s. 6d. to 21s.; West Collacombe, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Wheal Grenville, 211-16, 6½, 2½, 3.

Thursday.—Alfred Consols, 17, 18, 18½, 19½, 14½, 18; Devon Buller, 2½ to ½; East Buller, 8½ to 8½; Great Sortridge, 9s.; Garreg, 6s.; Lady Bertha, 24s. to 26s.; North Roskear, 60 to 61½; Pendeen, 26s., 30s., 26s.; South Condurrow, 5; South Tolgus, 77½ to 80; Sortridge Consols, 6½ to 5; Tincroft, 3½, 3½, 31, 31-16; West Collacombe, ½ to ½; Wheal Grenville, 21-16; 45, 2½; 3s.

Friday.—Alfred Consols, 18½, 18, 19, 18, 18½, 19½; Carnewas, 13s. 6d.; Callington, 2½; East Russell, 22s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 14, 13, 14½; Great Sortridge, 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9a.;

The following business is also reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange, although the greater portion of the transactions are not in the Official List, and, in consequence, we cannot guarantee the quotations: sequence, we cannot guarantee the quotation

Official List, and, in consequence, we cannot guarantee the quotations:—Saturday.—Devon Great Consols, 405 to 415; Rosewarne, 205 to 215; Lady Bertha, 23s. to 24s.; Sortridge Consols, $6\frac{3}{4}$ to 7; Tincroft, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4; Tamar Consols, $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$; Pendeen, $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{8}$.

MONDAY.—Lady Bertha, 23s. 6d. to 23s.; Sortridge Consols, $6\frac{3}{4}$, 7, $7\frac{1}{8}$,

Monday.—Lady Bertha, 23s. 6d. to 23s.; Sortridge Consols, $6\frac{2}{4}$, 7, $7\frac{1}{5}$, 7; Tincroft, $3\frac{7}{4}$; Alfred Consols, 14\frac{1}{4}.

Tuesday.—Wheal Grenville, $2\frac{1}{4}$; West Sortridge, 4s. 9d.; Sortridge Consols, 7; West Basset, 34; Buller and Basset United, $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5; Pendeen, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Tincroft, $3\frac{3}{5}$.

Wednesday.—Lady Bertha, 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.; Wheal Grenville, $2\frac{7}{5}$ to 3; Pendeen, 1\frac{1}{3}; Rosewarne, 210, 215; West Collacombe, 7s. 6d., 10s. Thursday.—West Sortridge, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 25s. 6d.; Devon Buller, $2\frac{1}{5}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$; Pendeen, 26s., 30s., 26s.; Wheal Grenville, 3.

Friday.—Sortridge Consols, $6\frac{7}{5}$ to 7; Lady Bertha, 24s., 26s., 27s. 6d.; Molland, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Buller and Basset United, 4, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

At Redruth Ticketing, the 5013 tons of ore sold were of the average standard of 1411. 11s., and the average produce of $6\frac{3}{4}$. The quantity of fine copper was 336 tons 9 cwts., and the amount of money realised 33,8421, 5s. 6d. The next ticketing will be held at Truro on Thursday week, when 4038 tons will be submitted for sale.

In the Bullion Market-Mexican and South American dollars, 4s. 113d. In the Bullion Market—Mexican and South American dollars, 4s. 11\frac{1}{2}d.
per oz.; bar silver containing gold, 5s. 1d. per standard oz.; bar silver
without gold, 5s. 0\frac{7}{2}d. per standard oz.; bar silver
without gold, 5s. 0\frac{7}{2}d. per standard oz.; bar silver
without gold, 5s. 0\frac{7}{2}d. per oz. The bar silver ex La Plata sold on
Monday at 5s. 0\frac{7}{2}d. per oz. The bar silver ex La Plata sold on
Monday at 5s. 0\frac{7}{2}d. per oz. The bar silver ex La Plata sold on
Monday at 5s. 0\frac{7}{2}d. per oz. The bar silver ex La Plata sold on
Monday at 5s. 0\frac{7}{2}d. per oz. The bar silver ex La Plata sold on
Monday at 5s. 0\frac{7}{2}d. per oz.
The arrivals of the precious metals in England, during the week, have
been—From New York, per Canada, 151,000\ldots, from Adelaide, per the
Malacea, 7298 ounces of gold, value 29,192\ldots; and from Lisbon, per the
Sultan, a small remittance, the amount of which is not known. The shipments included—23,685\ldots, per Enxing, for Alexandria; 5000\ldots, per Purana,
for the West Indies; 34,500\ldots, per Tayus, for Portugal. Of the 151,000\ldots
brought by the Canada, 120,000\ldots was on account of France.

In the Saltpetre Market, an average amount of business has been transacted, at improved rates. At auction, 500 bags fine, refraction 3 to 4\frac{1}{3},
found purchasers at 42s., being an advance on previous quotations. A
small parcel realised 43s., and 70 tons to arrive were taken at 37s. Low
qualities have not been in demand, and the stock is still further reduced,

sman parcer reansed 4-3s., and 70 tons to arrive were taken at 37s. Low qualities have not been in demand, and the stock is still further reduced, being now only 4869 tons against 7840 tons in the corresponding week of 1854: 450 tons have been taken for home consumption, and 19 tons landed. The imports for the 10 months of 1855 were 7585 tons, whilst for the same period of 1854 they were 13,941 tons, being a decrease of 6356 tons. The entire quantity taken for home consumption for the 44 weeks ending The entire quantity taken for home consumption for the 44 weeks ending Nov. 3 was 13,099 tons. In the same period of 1854 it was 8983 tons, giving an increase of 4116 tons on the present year. The imports into Liverpool to the end of October were 20,000 bags. In 1854 they were 56,000 bags; the present stock is 1700 bags; in the previous year they were to the extent of 14,000 bags. The prohibition by Government of exports from England has in some measure confirmed the disposition to speculate manifested last week, but it is questionable whether it will exertion and the propagate of the previous propagate whether the previous propagate which here is the previous propagate whether the previous propagate whether the previous propagate which here is the previous propagate whether the previous propagate propaga cise any permanent check on the Russian purchases, which have hitherto been supplied through America. The demand for war purpose is likely to exhaust our home stock, but the effects of the prohibition on exports will not be felt by our enemy until we have ceased to deal with America through India

In the Brimstone Market, dealers have accepted lower prices, and fair amount of business has been done. Sicily rough, good second purchasers at 51. to 51. 5s. per ton, and English refined at 91. 10s.

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance end of July, 8761, 12s. 8d.; copper orce sold in August and September, and tiu in October (less dues), 76991, 13s. 11d.—85761, 6s. 7d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills for August and September, 28931, 2s. 6d.; by dividend, 46904, (201, per 218th); leaves balance in hand, 8111. 4s. 1d. The agents' report was received with satisfaction, and it was agreed to double the shares, and thereby increase them to 488. On proposing the committee of management, a poll was demanded by Mr. James Harvey and Capt. Sincock, when 69 rotes were recorded for the first-named gentleman, and calc 20 for the last-mentioned.

At Condarrow Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance at the end of July, 1721. 1s. 5d.; copper, tin, and arsenic sold, 31771. 1s. 5d.=35194. 3s. 1d.—Mine cost, Aug. and Sept., 19741. 5s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 6584. 11s. 2d.;

dues, i. 20th, 1581, 12s. 1d.: leaving balance in favour of advanturers, 5511, in. 91.
A dividend of 2l. per share was declared. "Capts. Nicholas Vivian, Charles bars, and J. Vivian, reported that they might now expect a great increase to the water, course, and with it a corresponding increase to the districturers, so that they loged to meet the shareholders with a before account at the next meeting, in January, 158.

They calculated on sampling 330 tons of one on the 21st inst.

and J. Vivian, reported that they might now expect a great increase to the water, course, and with it a corresponding increase to the directing, so that they shoped to meet the shareholders with a better account at the next meeting, in January, 188. They calculated on sampling 350 tons of ore on the 21st inst.

At the Callington Mines meeting, on Saturday (Mr. Cumberledge in the chair), the accounts showed—Balence last account, 246. 14s. 4d.; sale of old materials, 180. 11s. 9d.; tinstuff, 4d. 14s.; back carriage, 37. 1s. 10d.; calls received, 579. 17s. 6d.; Mr. E. King's loan, 140.—1154. 19s. 5d.—Mine costs, 340. 3s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 1664, 9s. 5d.; lord's dues, 1021. 11s.; sundries, 334. 0s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 104. 15s. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capta. W. Watson and Silas James reported that there were 249 tons of moderate quality copper on the floors, dressed and undressed, and that the necessary buildings were completed, and the prospects of the mine altogether good. A detailer report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At Wheal Cupid meeting, on the 2d inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 6324. 4s.; nine cost, June to August, 529. 6s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 2001. 6s. 6d.; rent of stamps, 46d. 13s. 4d.; Doed of Settlement, 321. 10s. 14sil. 10s. 4d.—Calls received, 768.4; ores sold tless lord's dues, 5d. 2s. 5d.), 7d. 4s. 1d. 2d. dressing tools sold, 4d. 1s. 6d. : leaving balance against the mine, 6104. 19d. A call of 13s. per share was made. Capts, Joseph Vivian and William Pryor reported that they had driven a cross-cut in the north part of the lode 3 fathoms of this shaft, and had cut through the lode, which was 2½ feet wide, and composed of fluor, apar and copper ore, yielding about 2 tons of good yellow copper ore per fm. Their proposed operations for the next quarter will involve a cost of about 2001, per month. At Brynford Hall Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Walter Bostock in the chair), the accounts showed—Salance last audit, 1044. S

venturers, 20704. 19s. It was resolved that a dividend of 14. per share be made, and that a meeting be held on the 26th inst. to declare a final dividend.

The Clara Mining Company convened a general meeting for Wednesday last; but, in consequence of the insufficiency of the attendance of shareholders, the proceedings were adjourned.

At Great Cowarch Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Sunley in the chair), it was agreed to adjourn the proceedings until the 27th inst., by which time it was expected the result of Mr. Low's experiments upon the ore would be published, and in the event of its being satisfactory, it would be proposed to raise additional capital, and bring the adventure under the Limited Liability Act.

At West Alfred Consols meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. A. Ashton in the chair), the accounts for Aug. and Sept. showed—Balance last audit, 5696. 6s. dc.; mine costs, 7984. 5s. 6d.; merchants' bilis, 2364. 2s. 6d.; committees' expenses, 364. 15s. 9d.; leaving balance against mine, 5895. as. 8d., to meet which a call of 11s. 5d. per share was made. Capt. Stephen Lean was appointed agent to the mine, and Mr. Nicholis's resignation as a member of the committee was accepted. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chairman and committee of managemen.

At Bedford Consols general meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance in favour of mine of 9197. 3s. 2d., composed of —Cash in hand and arrests of calls, 2214. 3s. 2d.; sale of shares, 7254. The reports of this mine are of the meting and the meeting of the meeting of mine of 9107. 3s. 2d., composed of —Cash in hand and arrests of calls, 2214. 5s. 2d.; sale of shares, 7254. The reports of this mine are of the meting and the statement fornished in stere is a discrepancy of 434. Its.]

At the Gawton United Mines general meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 1274. 10s. 7d.; calls received, 3504. 7s. 2477. 17s. 7d.—Mine cost to Sept., 4604. 16s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 2461. 10s. 7d.; cash in hand and calls due, 2764. 2s.; leavin

Foxdale, Wheal Wrey Consols, Darren, South Tamar, Esgair Mwyn, Great Wheal Baddiern, Maesyrerwddu, Coetia Llys, Deep Level, Talacre, Helywell Level, Orsedd, Brynford Hall, Herward United, Speedwell, Llandidoes, Llanyrchyr Aur. Rhoswydol, Dyfngwm, have sold lead ore.

Great Dowgas, Great Beam, West Polberro, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Pedn-an drea United, Great Wheal Vor, Boscean, Bottle Hill, and Yeoland Consols, have sold black tin.

Boseenn sales of black tin, on Nov. 3, to Messrs. Bolitho and Daubuz, amounted to 16 tons 13 cwts. 1 qr. 11 lbs., which realised 12031, 11s. 9d.,—the highest price being 731, per ton.

Wheal Guskus sold a parcel of black tin, which realised 3661, 16s. 4d. Wheal Guskus sold a parcel of black tin, which realised 3661, 16s. 4d.

Wheal Guskus sold a parcel of black tin, which realised 3664, 163, 40.
At Ivybridge Mine, the computed sampling made this week is 50 tens
of first-quality lead ore. The future samplings are likely to be much increased, as
the 50-in. pumping-engine, erected by Messrs. Nicholis and Co., will shortly go to
work; and the present smaller engine being thus relieved of a great burden, the
lower levels, and a considerable amount of now ground, would be laid open.
At Taliesin Mine, 20 tons of ore have been sampled this wook.
The mine has been recently inspected by Capt. Paull, of the Goginan Mine, who considers, if the same be
fairly laid open, it will be one of the best in the district.

fairly laid open, it will be one of the best in the district.

At Carnyorth Mine, considerable improvements have of late taken place, and it promises to be one of the most productive tin mines in the West. The bottom level west contains a good lode, about 3 ft. wide. Carnyorth is bordered on the south by the well-known Botallack and Wheal Owies Mines, and on the north-west by Levant, Spearne Consols, &c. Looking at present prospects, continuous dividends may be confidently expected for some considerable period. At Ritton Castle Mine, they are pushing on the 35 fm. cross-cut, and the No. 2 lode is expected to be cut daily. About 7 fms, further on No. 3 lode will be reached. As this lode has proved rich 16 fms, from surface, good results are expected; and judging from the importance of its rich neighbour (White Grit), which is paying handsome dividends, we are not surprised at the great anxiety evincet to accomplish this work.

and it is expected stamping will be resumed with the new engine in about a fortinght. North Wheal Unity is improved in the 56 fm. level west, and will yield 1½ ton of solid yellow ore per fathom. In the 34 fm. level, drying south-east of the elvan, the ground is easier, and the end is producing a quantity of water, which indicates the lode is near at hand.

The Tynchond Missian of the contraction of the contr sh this work. At the Union Tin Mine, the new works are progressing very favourably,

Ideates the lode is near at hand.

The Tynehead Mining Company (Alston) has succeeded in obtaining a reduction of dues, from 1-7th to 1-12th, and are now about proceeding vigorously with their operations.

At the Bonsall Loys Mining Company's works, there is nothing new to report. The upper level drive is very hard, but the distance to the first vein is now so trifling that it is hoped a few weeks will suffice to cut it. The main works of the company are still unwrought, notwithstanding the high price of metal, and the almost certainty of rich returns.

so trining that it is noped a rew weeks will stinde to that to company are still unwrought, notwithstanding the high price of metal, and the almost certainty of rich returns.

At West Polberro Mine, on Saturday last, a new 40-in, cylinder pumping and stamping engine, constructed by Harvey and Co., of Hayle, from the designs of Hocking and Loam, was set to work. The engit e-shaft is being sunk under the adit with all speed, upon the course of the North Seal Hole lode. The adit levil, adit with all speed, upon the course of the North Seal Hole lode. The adit levil, wide, containing rich black copper ore, embedded in a large quantity of mide; this end is being driven and the back stoped. East of the cross-cut a wince hot seal of the sunk 3 fms. long and 9 feet deep; the lode in the bottom of this wince in the sunk 3 fms. long and 9 feet deep; the lode in the bottom of this wince mine in the sunk of the sunk

the Duston Iron Ore Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. in the chair), the accounts showed—Casa received on shares, 9755, 98. 10d.; e sold, 1473d. 15z. 68.d.; cash in hand, shares and calls in arrear, 3342d. is, 10d.; e maded value or buildings, 5000d.—19474d. 6a. 58.d.—Cash paid for sandries, as necount, 9701d. 17z. 8d.; owing for ditto, 4516d. 19s. 10d.; leaving balance in far At the Wr. J. T. C. william La During
Dividend

Mantons and
Caradon, So
Vale of To
Wary Ann,
Mines wa

NOR

Allington,
Wheal Roce
United; Gre
Bartha, Mi
Dart, Rhost
South Garra
Consols, Tr
Sombe, Wes
West Wheal Unit
Masses we In Fore perial Brazi principal va-securities of At the melting op 21,6371, 19s.

The Alt September RAIFAS.— near shaft ! dredge and limestone, : in the 30 rebefore next
OLD MINI
before, and
gress in the
wide, with
than when
UNITED 3
the south
pitches loo
MICHELL
our purpos
and hope, i
of ore in th
smee the se
RYPERS,
in an unex
bled with v
it without

The Lit capts. The shaft, during by fig of occ. The shaft, during by fig of occ. The shaft worth 2 to 5 varas; read; wor by three n and 1 real Carlos win and troubles of solvents power of tended 5 v lend; wor bans winz tended 5 v lend; wor bans winz the month whiting it 2 varas, an per fin. I Thorne's a 1/2 varas, and 1 vara, and undergrous surface we

The Pe

ore, but I the same r the same r ring and ris we are not shaft, and 57 tons) do gaining as We have we finished unbottom we the course fattering. We are dri vered in the course of the course fattering. The It October: -- mine. The per week; to the lode hadly defin kroand who of Champi ore page 10 ore near the cre, and he adit is in a pipes. The quantity of strata are not be sur Nuestra S.

The P.

from which

be shaft t preducing rather producing rather produc et weath

la, fil. bavey, rater. ped to 1856.

mate-eived, . 6d.; aving Capta, nality

d. A corted of the fluor.

Their onth, stock

July nber,

v. 1,

wed

ryn, well chyr

buz,

Tho n re-ne be

ttom

now the most

mpigns
the
evel,
feet
this
seen
or in
and
ince
rom
irrnthis
cerj,
lace

dramping, 55551 lbs. 18-56. The report of the directors is inserted in extense in space column. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

At the Portland Iron Company special general meeting, on Tuesday (F. J.T. Cookney in the chair), it was agreed that the works should be sold to Mr. william Lancaster, and that the company be dissolved, and notice thereof duly published. The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

Black. The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman. Buring the week, shares have changed hands in the following:—

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following:—

Diffusion Mixes.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Comford, Devon Great Consols, Dolcoath, East Pool, Great Crianis, Hingston Down Consols, Levant, Lisburne Kantoo and Penrhiw, North Rockear, North Wheal Basset, Rosewarne United, South Cardion, South Tamar, South Wheal Frances, Tamar Consols, Tineroft, Trethellan, fale of Towy, West Basset, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Basset, Wheal Clifford, Wheal Bary Ann, Wicklow.

Mixes which Have Soldo Ores.—Bedford Consols, Boscean, Brynford Hall, Bwlch, Calington, Cargoil, Carnewas, Collacombe, Cwm Darren, Devon Wheal Buller, East Wheal Rose, East Wheal Rassell, Garreg, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Great Hewas Flaich, Great Sheba Consols, Great Wheal Alfred, Herward United, Typbridge, Lady Barth, Mill Pool, North Frances, North Wheal Crofty, Pedn-an-droa, Queen of har, Rhossy gold and Bacheiddon, Silver Brook, Sortridge Consols, South Carn Brea, Sath Garras, South Wheal Crofty, 8t. Day United, Swanpool, Tavy Consols, Treleigh Consols, Treleigh Consols, Teleigh Consol

when Unity.
Misses which have not Sold Ores.—Copper Mountain, Forest, North Fowey, and Wheal Greaville.

In Foreign Mines, the only transactions effected yesterday were in Imall Brasilian at 2½; Cobre Copper, 68%; Fortuna, 1½; and Linares, 7½. The leipsi variation has been in United Mexican, which closed at 4 to 4½. In other rifles of this description the prices remain without alteration worthy of notice.

At the Copiapo Copper Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Labanchere in the chair), the directors were authorised, if necessary, to commence acting operations. The accounts showed—Expendiare, [0,337,4.1s. 10d.—Returns, 21,837, 19s. 8d., out of which a dividend of 10,000/, has been paid. The mines and capitae are united at 116,397,4.s. 11d.; the capital invested in mines and works, 45,002, 15s. 1d.; while the total capital is 160,000/. A detailed report will be found a sascher column.

The Alten Mining Association have received their mining report from

nameter column.

The Alton Mining Association have received their mining report from september 21 to October 12:—
Bayras.—We have resumed the 30 cast, which is still without change. In the stope sear shalt No.2 we have a small but good bunch of ore, which yields some rich best dredge and prills. The stope in the shallow adit workings is composed of gossan, limestone, and slate, containing some rich ore, and looking very kindly. The water is the 30 recedes slowly, and we shall scarcely be able to resume the bottom stopes before next month. On the whole, the mine looks rather better.

Our Miny.—The stopes, both east and west of Bergmeister's, look rather better than before, and yield, on an average, full 4 tons of ore per fm. The men make fair progress in the rise in back of the tramroad level, where the lode continues about 3 feet vide, with spots of ore intermixed. The lode in the shallow adit is rather more crey than when hat reported, and looks very promising.

United Minyss.—The branch at Woodfall's, mentioned in my last report, is still in the south level, but not so large; the ground about it continues disordered. The pitches look rather botter.

Micmatu's.—We have drained Michell's shaft, and find the depth of it will answer car purpose very nicely. We are driving from the bottom of it towards the new adit, and hope, in the course of another week, to hole. We still meet with some good stones dore in the new adit, but the air is very foul, having no water to work the machine since the setting in of the frost.

RYPERS.—The subjeined returns have been made on tribute from a lode discovered is an unexplored district, north-weat of the old workings. This place is rather troubled with water, but the lode looks very promising, and we hope to be able to explore is without difficulty during the winter. The cellimated produce for Sept., 1855, was—Mines.

Tons. Per Cent. Copper.

Mines.	Tons.	Per	Cer	nt.	Copper.
Raipas	50		9	***********	4.50
Old Mine	115	**********	5	**********	5.75
United Mines	7	***********	6	***********	0.42
Micheli's	. 4	**********	5	*********	0.20
Rypers	. 6	*********	3%	***********	0.33
TotalTon	8 182				11.20

The Linares Mining Company have advices to Oct. 29, from their agents,

Where works are pushed on as fast as possible.

The Peninsular Mining Company have received their monthly report lef October:—No. I Copper Mine: In Francisco's stope we have had a fine bunch of %1, but I do not think it will hold far to the west. We are breaking the ground at less ame rate as last month, 2l. 14s. 6d. per fathom. In Arteches pitch we are sinking and rising through its centre, for the better convenience of the men; at present we are not breaking ore in the stopes. The San Pedro winze has holed to the line of slat, and we are ctoping east and west of it. We have weighed in 1261 quits, (about 3i tons) dressed ore.—No. 2 Copper Mine: We have no change in the shoft; we are saling as fast as we can the south wall of the lode; it is down 30 ft. under the 13. We have weighed in 36 quits, of dressed ore.—No. 4 Lead Mine: At a small cost we bished unwatering the old sump, which makes now but very little water. In the bettom works some fine stones of lead ore. In the driving from the adit cast on the course of the lode we have occasionally strings of lead, but the indications are not fattering. From a re-examination of the lode in the old works, I am of opinion that we are driving as we should do, and that we shall come upon the course of ore discovered in the higher level. The ore ground very evidently disp sharp to the east.

The Iberian Mining Company have received their monthly report for

steed in the higher level. The ore ground very evidently dips sharp to the east.

The Iberian Mining Company have received their monthly report for obtaber: —No. I Lead Mine: I am happy to say we are going on very well at this sine. The shaft is down 38 ft. below the 10; we are sinking at the rat: of a fathom ser week; we shall earry it down, if possible, 30 fms. below the adit before drifting the lode. The end in the San Andres level is now in hard ground, and the lode bidly defined. We are driving a shallow level east of Champion's winze, to try the swand where the lode is split. We have discovered a new branch of solid lead west of Champion's winze; the lode is looking extremely well, and makes into bunches of one near the first control of stuff underground for dressing. No. 2 Lead Mine: The ener the first is in 411 ft., and we have completed putting in the fan and about 350 feet of air pipe. There has been a notable change in the end during the last fortnight; a large quantity of water is now coming out (the level has hitherto been very dry), and the flata are disturbed. We are watching it with considerable interest, and I should so be surprised if we made a discovery, aithough we are yet a long way from the Mustra Scnora lode.—J. Mason.

The Pontzibaud Mining Company have a report from Capt. Rickard,

The Pontgibaud Mining Company have a report from Capt. Rickard, from which the following is extracted:—We have now completed our settings, exept at Micche, and I am glad to say all our bargains went off freely at the prices offend.—Rosen: The 85 metre level, north from the long winze, continues over, and is producing about I ton of ore per fm. The 69, north of John's shaft, is looking ladly, and turning out upwards of I ton of ore per fm. The 45, north of John's, about its down 2 metres under the 60. Nors's engine should complete, and we shall begin to draw as soon as the carpenters have completed as a shaft tackle, which we think will be have Morday west.—ROUME: The 80 metre so looking promising. John's shaft is down 2 metres under the 60. Nora's engine sall complete, and we shall begin to draw as soon as the carpenters have completed as shaft tackle, which we think will be about Monday mext.—ROUBLE The 80 metre level, south of 8t. Mary's shaft, on the St. George tode, is looking very kindly, and reducing 15 ton of ore per fathorn. All the other levels in the mine at this time are looking rather poor, but our stopes are yielding large quantities of stuff. The water as permedicted our going deeper with our surface stopes at South Roure. The tode is a rich in the bottom as ever, and we hope to get under this run of ore from Agnes that is nown to true. I have been in the fold level driven south from 8t. Peter's after in the bottom as ever, and we hope to get under this run of ore from Agnes that is a surface of metres, where there is a break in the level; the lode for nearly all that length look quite as good as it did in our adit over that place. The old workings are much have settnive than we were told, but, strange to say, their operations, as far as we have our did not the straight of t

The Wildberg Mining Company have their report to Nov. 2:—The wildberg Mining Company have their report to Nov. 2:—The wildberg Mining Company have their report to Nov. 2:—The shigs of the Carter shaft does not progress rapidly, which is partly owing to the making of the Carter shaft does not progress rapidly, which is partly owing to the making of the Carter shaft does not progress rapidly, which is partly owing to the making of the Carter shaft is now and the company of the carter shaft progresses, and as hard is now 9 9-10th lachter (about a fathom) in depth. In the 20 lachter level resecuted of 3 4-10th lachter (about a fathom) in depth. In the 20 lachter level resecuted of 3 4-10th lachter has been commenced in the hanging wall, towards a model look. The sinking of the Bluemengang sink has Lately been energetically proceeded with, and the lachter yields from 180 to 190 cwts. of lead ore. In the same limit, in the No. 3 stope east, the lachter yields 30 cwts. of lead ore. In the same language sink, coat and week, the clock progress of the course of lead ore per lachter. Deck's sink is now 6 lachters deep, and yields 15 cwts. of lead ore per lachter. The workings on Daath's lose cast, west, and in the sink, yield on an average Siews, per lachter of lachter which shows the lachter shaft level (the 40), near the Michael shaft, the hanging branch of the result of the shaft level and the workings, both cast and west, yield 20 cwts. Wall of the Hülfe Gottes, and in the sole,

re are still rich lead ores, and on an average the lachter yields 25 cwts. of lead ore, conclusion, it is to be remarked that, in addition to the above workings, we are wit to commence on several other points, which will considerably increase the sing of ores.

The San Fernando Mining Company have received a monthly report, dated Oct. 21:—Santa Margurita shaft has been sunk during the past month 3 varas 2 ft. 7 in., and is re-set to 10 men, at 800 reals, 62 varas, lode worth about 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the big stopes, east from the shaft, is much the same as last reported, worth about 5 tons of lead ore per fm., re-set to 12 men, at 220 reals per vara. At San Enrique, we have four stopes working, employing 18 men, at an average of 120 reals per vara, averaging the whole lode worth about 2 tons of lead ore per fm. We have resumed driving the 80 vara level both east and west; there is a little improvement in both these ends, the lode occasionally producing stones of lead ore, but not to value. At Abandona, we set a pi'ch at 4½ reals per arroba for lead ore, the taker to pay all oasts of drawing, &c. At San Rafact shaft, we have set the 80 vara level to drive west by four men, at 330 reals per vara; the lode is poor at present, but we expect an improvement in this end. There is a shoot of ore gone down in the bottom of the 60 vara level a few varas further west. Our tribute pitches are, on the whole, looking a little better, but the number of men in the mines is very much reduced. Ores weighed in for the month, 12,367 arrobas, or about 140½ tons, and we calculate raising for October about 130 tons.

The North British Australasian Company have announced the payment

calculate raising for October about 130 tons.

The North British Australasian Company have announced the payment of the last half of the dividend of 5 per cent, on the 29th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from Wednesday next until after the day appointed for the issuing of the dividend warrants, which will be for warded to all registered shareholders.

The Australian Agricultural Company have made a call of 30s. per share, to be paid on or before the 8th December. The transfer-books were closed on Tuesday last, and no shares can be transferred until the call is paid.

The Carreg-hova Mining Company meeting, which was convened for the 5th inst., has been adjourned to the 12th.

The Mount Carbon Mining Company meeting, which was to have been eld on Thursday, has been adjourned sine die.

The Liberty Mining Company have convened a meeting for Monday

The Gold Mining Share Market has been completely neglected throught the week, not a single transaction was effected yesterday, and the prices quoted e merely nominal. In Miscellaneous Shares, the market throughout the week has been dull,

In Miscoliancous Shares, the market throughout the week has been dull, and prices have generally shown a downward tendency. Australian Agricultural, no doubt influenced by the recent call, closed at 23 to 27, and Peel River 2% to 2%. Canada, 139 to 169; Yan Diemen's Land, 12%. Crystal Palace continue to decline, and were dealt in yesterday at 2 1%. In Joint-Stock Banks, a fair amount of business was transacted yesterday; and Australasia changed hands at from 92 to 93; Bank of London, 66% to 53%; city, %; Commercial of London, 30%; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 18%; I London Joint-Stock, 32%; London and Westminster, 47; Provincial of Ireland, 53; Union of Australia, 73%. In other securities of this description the prices remain firm.

American securities in London have received a decided check, and can American securities in London have received a decided check, and can

American securities in London have received a decided check, and can searcely be expected to become active until fears of any rupture in the friendly relations of this country and America shall have been as et at rost. Some small investments have been made by parties who, believing in aspecific settlement of the existing differences, are decirous to take advantage of the low rates at present ruling.

The Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company is now in the course of winding-up, and the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, has appointed the 6th of December next to proceed to settle the list of contributories. The property is to be disposed of by private contract. The Great Cambrian Mines are situate in the parishes of Lianciltyd and Lianabar, in the country of Merioneth, and are held under lease for 24 years, from 1853, at a yearly rent of 54, and 1-10th royalty. The highly favourable position of the mines, both for water-power and carriage, leaves little doubt that some party will come forward and proceedue them with vigour.

The East Indian Coal Company, we are informed, having received the necessary deposits to entitle them to complete registration, the deed is now with the Begistrar for that purpose, and, when returned to the company, arrangements have been made for the requisite machinery, with a competent person for the erection of the same, being dispatched with the least possible delay.

The East India Company have raised their guaranteed interest from 4; to 5 per cent, on a further sum of 1,500,000, of the extension capital of the East Indian Railway Company. This capital will be offered rateably at par to all the holders of the cripinal shares.

The Stanton Iron Company is to be wound-up under the Joint-Stock Act, a petition for that purpose having been presented by Mr. David Wheateroft, of Backland Hollow, Derby.

We have received from Mr. Thomas Edington his monthly statement of We have received from Mr. Thomas Edington his monthly statement of the principal orders for eastings, machinery, raile, &c., in the markets of Great Britain and Ireland. 1. Large orders contracted for, and being rapidly executed, at the following places—At Glasgow, railway chairs, for Calcutta, 5000 tons; Canada, 1000 tons; Novia Soutia, 700 tons; socket pipes for Bombay, 1000 tons; Liverpool, 3000 tons, and quantities for Sydney, Italy, Canada, Buenos Ayres, Ireland, &c. In Newcastle-upon-Tyne district,—railway chairs for London, 4000 tons, and a quantity for the Geelong and Melbourne Railway. Socket pipes for Sunderland, 500 tons: Rome, 300 tons, and large quantities for London, At Ipswish, large quantities for Indivay chairs for London, Calcutta &c. In Staffordshire district,—railway chairs for Cheshire, 4000 tons; Liverpool, 1200 tons; socket pipes for Copenhagen, 10,000 to 11,000 tons. Cheshire, 4000 tons; Liverpool, 1200 tons; socket pipes for Copenhagen, 10,000 to 11,000 tons. Cheshire, 170 tons, and quantities for Liverpool. In Ireland a large iron roof for theatre at Buenos Ayres. In London a large cast-iron lighthouse for the West Indies. 2. New orders.—300 tons lamp-posts, steam-boller, and 400 tons sleepers and rails for London; two steam-engines for Wolverhampton; five miles pipes, steam-engines, &c., for Heanor, Derbyshire; a portable steam-engine for South Wales. 3 Contracts in view.—An Engishs gentleman has just contracted to light the town of constantinoole with gas. The City Water Co. of Edinburgh have resolved to apply te Parliament for power to bring in a further supply of water from the estate Colsium. Mr. William Thorne, of London and Barnstaple, obtained a first-class

Mr. William Thorne, of London and Barnstaple, obtained a first-cla-Mr. William Thorne, of London and Barnstaple, obtained a first-clasecrificate on Monday. Mr. Thorne's misfortunes arose from the adverse decision of Mr. C. Vignoles, who had been appointed arbitrator in reference to his contract wit the Western Railway Company of Switzerland: instead of Mr. Thorne being a creditor for between 60,000L and 70,000L. Mr. Vignoles declared him a debtor to the company of 9876L. The balance-sheet commenced in August, 1854, with a surplus, or apital, of 61,617L.

Mr. W. E. Luke, of Mark-lane, was granted a second-class certificate Mr. Luke had embarked in railways and mines—from the latter, however, he had received in profit, since 1853, upwards of 500L, but was unfortunate in some railwa undertakings.

undertakings.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, yesterday, Alfred Clapp, an American applied to be discharged. He was opposed by several creditors. The insolvent was connected with the Burns Ranche Gold Mining Company, the Wenham Lake te Company, the Albion Mining Company, and the Columbian Gold, Silver, and Platin Mining Company. Although the principal opposition was for vexatiously defending an action, the insolvent having been in prison since May last, was ordered to be discharged forthwith.

The number of steam-engines reported in Browne's Cornish Engine Reporter for Sept. is 46. The average duty of 14 pumping engines is 69.8 million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 1 ewt. of coals; the average duty of 10 rotary whim-engines is 16.9 mill. lbs.; and the average duty of the stamps is 63 1 mill. lbs.

The produce of the salt-works in the province of Cadiz, which on an average is estimated at from 145,000 to 160,000 tons, has this year fallen off considerably. The price of salt in the Cadiz market consequently has increased very materially, and the more so as it was known that the salt-works in Portugal and Sicily had been subjected to the same atmospheric influences, and had much decreased in the quantity produced. Towards the end of September last the price had ricen at Cadiz from 95.33e, per ton to 18f. 90c. In 1834 the total value of the export of salt from Cadiz was 1,387,000f., of which 149,000f. were to France.

LIVERPOOL METAL TRADE.

Particulars of Coreas One, Coreas Requires, Ban Coreas, and Silver One, imported at Liverpool during the month of October, 1855.

Date.	Ships.	Where from.	Copper ore.	Copp.	Bar copper.	Silver ore.
-			Tons.	Tons.		Bags.
Oct. 1	Columbia	New York	******		25 casks ing. cop.	******
., 3	Balgownie	Chili	278	63	1163 bars.	******
	Delta	Havre	*****		1800 ingots.	******
,, 5	Margaret	Ambriz (Africa).		*****	******	
. 8	Canopus	Montreal	240		******	
,, 10	Propontis	Monte Video	8	*****	190000	******
	Mino	Barcelona	******	*****	629 bars.	******
	Fidelia	New York	*****	*****	40 casks ing. cop.	******
	Marco Polo	Melbourne	******		159 tons.	*****
	Calpe	Leghorn	30	41224	*144.00	
,, 25	Ocean Bride	Chili	250	20	1127 bars.	******
,, 26	New World	New York	*****		14 casks ing. cop.	******
19 27	Sir James Ross	Caldera	1.144.	******		963
,, 29	Charles Jackson.	Arica	60 Barilla		1121 bars.	******
., 29	Charles Jackson.	Arica	65			******

LEAD ORES.

	Sold on the	3d Nove	emb	er.	
Mines.	Tons.	Price	per	ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Wrey Consols	72	£19	12	6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
Darren	10	20	2	6	-
South Tamar	70	21	4	0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
ditto	50	20	10	0	J. H. Meredith.
Ticketing	at the White Horse	Hotel.	Holy	well, St	h November.
Maesyrerwddu	61	£14	17	6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	64	14	16	0	Newton, Keates, & Co
ditto	6	15	5	6	Walker, Parker, & Co
Coetia Llys	51	16	17	6	
ditto	21	16	3		ditto
Deep Level	20	14	7		J. P. Eyton.
Talacre	10	15	13	0	Newton, Keates, & Co
Holywell Level	12	13	10	6	Walker, Parker, & Co
Orsedd	10	13	11		J. P. Evton.
Brynford Hall	3	17	17	0	ditto
ditto		17	10	6	ditto
Herward United	5	14	12	6	Walker, Parker, & Co
Speedwell		14	13	6	Newton, Keates, & Co
Llanidloes	45	15	7	6	Walker, Parker, & Co
Llanyrchyr Aur	10	14	17	0	Newton, Keates, & Co
Rhoswydol	25	14	0		J. P. Eyton.
Dyfngwm	4	14	17		Newton, Keates, & Co

itto	Mwyn Vheal Badd			****	******	35 21 10	*****		£15	12		, 1	R. Michell and Son.
es of	Black Tin	fron	n th	ie C	REAT	Do	WG/	I B	INT	KD (during	the	e past three months :
y 27	1	OBS	5	q.	lb. 13	P	267	10	O	la .		5	3-New Blowing.
g. 3	************	1	5	0	14		67	10	0	*****	83		5— ditto

ig. 3	******	1	5	0	14		67	10	0		83	15	5- ditto
0.4	***************************************	9	19	3	19		70	0	0		237	14	4- ditto
, 24	***********												
. 24	******	- 0	2	1	19		57	10	0		6	19	
47	******	0	14	2	A		70	0	0		50	7	6 Enthoven.
, 27	**********		7.4			*****					400		
. 27	***********	- 0	1	- 2	21		50	0	- 0		- 4	- 1	4 ditto
me 20		3	9	9	25			15	0		221	17	8-Williams.
pt. 29	*********												
, 29		- 2	13	- 1	- 5	*****	70	15	0		188		
0.0		0	4	- 9	11			10	0	******	13	13	11- ditto

3 . vc	***********	- 2	7	2	- 4		69	0	- 0		164		
		0	4	0	19		52	0	0		10	16	9- ditto
3	***********	·											
. 3	***********	- 3	11	- 0	25	*****	69	0	-0		245	12	4 - Carcuton.
		_									-		
		-	-	-	0.0						21200		K
Tot	al	20	0	- 1	19						£1380		5
	(Great Do	m co.	2	tin	0.0	nte or	1000	enc	nd .	onera	tions i	n J	anuary last.]

8	ol	a a	uri	næ	the m	onti	en	dir	g 2d	Nove	mbe	er.	
					P								Purchaser
ireat Beam	1	7	3	20		£80	0	0		£111	14	3-N	lew Blowing
	2	11	2	12		73	0			189		3-	ditto
	õ	4	0	20		err erk	10			13	17	10-	ditto
		10	3			68	5	0		87	7	8-11	hubuz.
ditto	1	9	2	18		80	0	0		118	12	10-	ditto
	ô	16	ĩ	21	******	73	0	0		169	9	11-	ditto
		***	•		old on		31-6	0		-			
Vest Polberro	0		9						Chaine			- T	laubus.
	-	2	0	A	*****	56				30			ditto
ditto	0	d	U	*	******		-				_		111110
					ld on								
Vh. Kitty (St. Agn.)		4	0	22		£68				£494			laubuz.
ditto	0	12	2	10		55	0	0			12		ditto
'edn-an-drea United	1	5	3	12	******		10		*****		14		1000
ditto	0	13	3	9		67	0	0		41			-
ditto	0	2	1	7		38	10	0		-1			Name:
ireat Wheal Vor	9	12	1	2		74	10			716			fellanear.
ditto	6	11	2	14		71	7	6		469		8-	ditto
ditto	8	4	3	7		46	0			379		6	ditto
loscean	3	18	1	1	******	73	0	0	*****	285	12	6-1	Bolitho.
ditto	4	10	1	12		71	.5	0		321	18	0	ditto
ditto	4	0	3	5		72	15	0		293	17	9 - 1	Janbuz.
ditto	ã	3	3	21		72	0	0		302	3	6-	ditto
	•					lon	the	M					
coland Consols	6	0	0	0						£ 114	1 6	0-1	lanbuz.
	6	0				68		6					Sissoe.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 24, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, November 8.

Mines,	Tons.	I	'rice.		Mines, Tons, Price.	
	r	£6		0	Rosewarne United 39 £18 2	0
ditto	113			0	ditto 31 16 9	B
ditto	86		14	16	ditto 28 8 14	6
ditto	80		2	6	Great Wheal Alfred 4 9	6
ditto	79		9	0	ditto 35 8 5	()
ditto	75			6	ditto 26 2 3	0
ditto	74			6	Clijah & Wentworth 53 7 9	6
ditto	59	**		0	ditto 51 3 5	0
ditto	52			6	ditto 31 6 0	6
ditto	99	=		0	ditto 18 10 2	6
	38		0	6	Levant 71 5 11	6
	Basset 78		11	6	ditto 41 9 15	0
ditto	66		2	0	titletty consessed to seem of a	0
ditto	65			6		6
ditto	63			6		6
ditto	62			0		6
ditto	61			6	414644	0
ditto	59		6			6
ditto	55			6		
ditto	37			6	ditto 31 1 16	0
ditto	34	15	11	0	ditto 20 14 12	6
ditto	26	8	5	6	ditto 17 1 15	(9
Carn Brea	73	7	5	0	West Alfred Consols 30 1 10	6
ditto	70	8	9	0	ditto 27 1 19	6
ditto	69		12	6	ditto 22 2 4	6
ditto	56		7	6	ditto 17 3 2	6
ditto	53		7	0	ditto 5 12 5	6
ditto	49		3	0	West Fowey Consols 97 9 14	0
ditto	46		10	6	Treloweth 46 2 17	6
ditto	45		8	6	ditto 28 4 1	6
ditto	35		5	6	ditto 5 11 17	0
ditto	30			0	Cook's Kitchen 34 1 12	0
	et 80	**		0	ditto 20 5 5	6
ditto			10	0	Botallack 42 9 2	6
ditto	57			0	ditto 29 9 3	15
dicto	53			6	Trenow Consols 39 3 0	0
	46			0	Archive Comedia 65 6	6
ditto	41			6		6
ditto	42			0		0
ditto	35				4446444	6
ditto				6		6
ditto	25			6	Wheal Agar 21 6 14	6
Par Consols			16	0	ditto 13 4 9	6
ditto	80			6	Providence 25 3 1	
ditto	76			6	Wheal Trebarvalt 10 10 18	0
ditto	74			0	ditto 9 2 9	6
ditto	50			6	British Arsenic 15 0 2	0
Alfred Cons	ols 65	9	14	0	ditto 3 2 0	0
ditto	52	11	6	0	Trenwith 14 4 6	0
ditto	47		4	6	ditto 2 29 8	6
ditto	46 ,		13	6	Wheal Trefusis 16 6 12	6
ditto	38			0	Camborne Consols 10 1 6	0
ditto	31		6	6	ditto 6 9 4	0
	ıg, &c 71		15	6	East Wheal Vor 12 2 18	6
ditto	68			ő	Wheal Hender 11 12 14	0
ditto	61			0	Great Wheal Fortune 7 9 6	6
ditto	37			6	ditto 3 38 6	0
ditto			18	6	Truthall 9 5 15	C
	United 84			0		6
ditto				6	Wheal Cupid 9 7 2	
	51					

1				TO	TA	L F	PRODUCE.				
1	Wheal Buller	811		£1459	4	6	Botallack	71	 £619	6	6
	West Wh. Basset	606		3716	7	0	Trenow Consols	64	 200		6
1	Carn Brea	526		3083	3	6	Wheal Friendship.	55	 273	1	•
ı	North Basset	416		3946	6	6	Wheal Margery	53	 401	11	- 6
	Par Consols	370		3922	19	0	Wheal Agar	34	 139	8	-
•	Alfred Consols	279		2197	0	0	Providence	25	 76	17	6
1	Halamanning, &c	245		1617	9	0	Wheal Trebarvah	19	 131	5	
	Rosewarne United.	233		2541	12	0	British Arsenic	18	 7	10	-
9	Great Wheal Alfred	180	*****	877		6		16		8	-
1	Clijah and Went	160	*****	973	2	6	Wheal Trefusis	16	 106	0	
٠	Levant	150		515	1	6	Camborne Consols,	16	 68	4	-
	South Crenver	134		418	19	0	East Wheal Vor	12	 135	2	-
1	Boiling Well	115		664	0	0	Wheal Hender	11	 139	14	-
	West Alfred Cons.	101				6			 108		
	West Fowey Cons	97		940	18	0	Truthall	9	 51	19	•
	Treloweth	79		320	12	0	Wheal Cupid	9	 64	2	- 6
	Cook's Kitchen	74		191	18	0					
1	Average Standard .					-	and the same of				3

•	Average Standard £141 11 0 Average Produce 6%
	Average Price per ton
-	Quantity of Ore
	Amount of Money £33,842 5 6
	LAST SALE.—Average Standard £138 1 0.—Average Produce 7%
	Standard of corresponding sale last month, 1421. 19s Produce 7.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Amount £33,842 7 6 Total ... 5013

NO SALE on Thursday next, 15th November. Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels:—Devon Consols, Josiah, Anna Maria, Wheal Fanny, and Wheal Maria 1739.—Phoenix Mines 641.—West Caradon 259—Hingston Down 250—Wheal Arthur 178—Bedford United 162—Wheal Friendship 159—Sortridge Consols 148—Collacombe 133—South Bedford 99—Wheal Zino 58—Balkwell's Ore 47—Hawkmoor 49—Wheal Langford 35—Wh. Crebor 25—Lady Bertha 22—Great Polgopth 15.—Total, 4038 tons.

	-			WOME !												-			
Year.	Tons		Prod	Amou	unt			Stan	dar	d.	- (re o	opi	190		Ca	ke c	opper	
1846	. 2390		814	 £13,615	6	6		£102	3	19		£58	16	0		£88	10		
1847	2552		836	 14,578	9	6		95	14	0		64	15	0		98	0-	£101	0
1848	. 1928	***	9%	 11,139	14	0		86	15	0	***	58	14	0		79	10		
1849	2577		8%	 14,267	8	6	***	102	1	0		68	4	0		84	0		
1850	. 2565		8%	 14,388	4	6	0.0.0	100	8	0		67	7	0		84	10		
1951	. 2911		. 7%	 15,620	- 8	6		103	13	0		68	-6	0		88	10		
1352	. 3427		6%	 21,276	3	6		137	12	0		91	12	0	0.04	102	10		
1852 1853	. 3947	***	6%	 27,918	2	6		143	. 1	0		103	0	0		107	10		
1854	. 4375		. 7	 32,077	16	.0		142	19	U	17.7	103	19	U	119	120	- 0		
The com																			

SPCOND SALE IN NOVEMBER

Copper ores for sale at Swansea Nov. 20.—Cobre 430—Berchaven 269—Knockma-ou 251—San Fernando 207—Peninsular 79—Carthagena 75—Sing 32—Cronebane 21 Tigrony 3—Regulus 11—French Ore 5—Connorree 50.—Total, 1433 tons.

Botices to Currespondents.

- Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number-during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference
- SULPHATE BARYTES.— SIR: I shall be much obliged if any of your correspondents will inform me what is the price of sulphate barytes, when well ground and delivered, and where a customer is likely to be obtained for a moderate yet permanent supply?—A Subscriber: Sulop, Nov. 7.

- and where a customer is likely to be obtained for a moderate yet permanent supphy?—A Subsembles: Salop, Nos. 7.

 Charcoal.—Sig: Can any of your correspondents inform me the most economical
 method o. converting saw-dust into charcoal, for agricultural purposes?—T. C. T.

 ETEAM-POWER.—Sig: Wishing to camploy steam-power in my business, I shall
 be gliad if any of your correspondents would inform me the maker, and probable cost,
 of a 4 horse power engine, with boiler complete, occupying small space, consuming
 little fuel, easy of management by persons not accustomed to engines, and for which
 supposing it placed on the ground-floor) the chimney of a dwelling-house would
 be adapted.—J. E. R.: Nes. 7.

 CASTLE DIN AS MINE—"A London Shareholder."—We expect to receive from the auctioneer, Mr. Congdon, the amount the machinery and materials tetched, which
 shall appear next week under the heading Mining Notabilia.

 GENAT HENAS MINES.—Shr: The roles of this company were formed by parties altogettley unconnected with the present board of management, but they were framed
 in Fach a carcless manner that, until the resolution passed at the bast meeting, even
 one of the directors could sit at the board whilst in arrear of call, and defy the adventurers either to remove him, or compel payment. Such a course ought to set
 use a warning to partie—engaging in new companies. Before investing their capital, let them carefully examine the rules, and take care they are drawn up so that
 all parties may bear an equal share of the expense. The true position of the Great
 Howas Company, until the alteration alluded to, was to allow one portion of the
 odventurers to incur the risk, whilst the others could couly look on, and, if the
 prospects were favourable, pay their call, sell the shares at a profit, or claim the
 dividend—H.: Camden-lown, Nos. 7.

 Imperial Brazilian Mining Company—"G." (Bath).—The next half-yearly meeting will be held on the 22d ins.
- IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY-"G." (Bath). The next balf-yearly meeting will be held on the 22d inst.
- ing will be held on the 22d inst.

 Grow's Isproved Soar Conrany—"An Old Subscriber."—The adjourned meeting will be held on Tuesday next, when important statements will be submitted. Mr. Vallance will, it is expected, propose to purchase the whole concern, including goodwill, machinery, &c., for a certain sum, with an understanding that the company shall be re-constituted under the Limited Liability Act. At the same time, those who are desirous of retiring will have an opportunity of doing so, and accepting their quots of the amount paid. Every shareholder ought to attend, either in person or by proxy; if in the latter case, it must be made out to a shareholder.

 Unified Minister Association—"A. F." (Rugby).—According to the last advices, the available assets in Mexico on Sept. 22 was \$19,489 3, subject to the usual Habilities. The balance in the hands of the Mexican agents on Aug. 31 was \$10.7-73.
- where the state of the Mexican agents on Aug. 31 was \$4107-73.

 Wheat Peau.—Sir: It appears, by your report of the general meeting of this company, held on the 30th Oct., that by calls received, sale of Consols, engine, &c., the sum realisted was 10641. 7s. 64., and that the whole of the moneya owing by the mine (according to the items stated) for mine costs, merchants' bills, lord's dues, travelling expenses, sundries, and law costs, amounted to 10564. Iss. 41., and immediately after comes this:—" By a statement appended to the ordinary flononcial balances sheet, it appeared that the liabilities of the adventurers were 1714. Ist. 1d." Now, if the 10564. Iss. 44. has been paid off, as might be inferred, it seems to me not an ordinary but on extraordinary financial balance-sheet, that would leave the shareholders still in debt 1714. Ist. 1d. This, I think, requires some clear and satisfactory explanation before the 4477 unfortunate shareholders (the mine being in 8566 shares) will respond to the call made upon them of 964, per share, in order, as it is stated, to pay off this sum of 1714. Ist. 1d.—A. S.: London, Nor. 5.—[Our correspondent must have overlooked the fact, that the statement of accounts was for the quarter only, and did not include general liabilities. As a shareholder, he must be perfectly aware it is always usual to distinguish the general from the quarterly balance, and this was the case with the accounts of Wheal Peru. It would amount to the same thing if both were arranged under one heading, the difference being that, as now given, they are much more simple. Surgly there is no difficulty in understanding that where a company own 1714. Ist. Id., and have only 74. 7a. 5d. In hand, they would still have to pay 1614. 6a. 7d. In the extractionary balance referred to by our correspondent, the items are—Hoppe and Boyle, 846. 8a. 2d.; Plymouth Powder Co., 264. 5a; Captain Barkell, 114. 3a; J. Burgesetting the prices altuded to, and whilst it is our anxious wish to quote correctly, if the amounts allude

- bucked to in come instances were rather too high, our correspondent is certainly much lower in his price than the shates represented could be obtained at.

 MISTER PROTECTIONET SOCIETY.—Sur. Pr. Calvert states, in the last Number of the Mining Journal, that "there are at present 3" foreign dividend-paying mines." As those mines are not entered in your list, I should feel obliged by Mr. Calvert informing us where these foreign dividend mines are to be found. The same number of our best dividend mines in Enghand do not pay, on an average, 15 per cent, on the market value of the share.—INVESTOR: Nov. 5.

 "T. B. G." (Pennith).—We must agree with our correspondent, that when only one labourer is employed, the staff is out of proportion which comprises eight directors, two superintendents, one secretary, three clerks, and an agent.

 Caruse nova Corper Mining Company.—Sur. The special general meeting of this company, which was called for the 5th linds, has been postponed until the 12th. The mine is, no doubt, a promising property; the returns of ore during the last 15 months prove this. How is it that there are no returns of the sales, except such so are given by the agent of the landowner? and although professedly on the Costbook System, not one entry has been made in it, and it is very questionable whether that exist; at least, it is well known that no regular accounts have been keet by the so called committee of management, or the secretary.—A Shareholder: Now 7. Corpano Mining Company—"17." (Liverpool).—Although it is the intention of the directors eventually to smelt, in consequence of the great expense recently incurred, which has prevented the declaration of the usual divident, it is determined, for the present, to defer any extension of operations. A detailed report of the proceedings at the meeting on Tuesday appears in another column.

 "W. T." (Lyvbridge).—If "Contain Subscriber" watches the prices inserted from time to time in the Mining Journal from our correspondent, Messrs, Maitland, Graban, and Co., he w
- purposes has been reduced to a nominal charge. The duty payable at present upon reals imported into France is about 87.8s, per ton, and that upon merchant bare varies according to their size. From the returns at the Custom House, a very im-portant necesses in the export of iron is exhibited, proving the requirements by France for British iron.
- MEAL UNITY.—We have received a communication from Mr. R. Smith (the secretary), requesting us to replace this mine in the list of those which have sold ores, from which it was taken out under the impression that the mine was about to be abandoned, the whole of the meterials being advertised as for sale. On enquiry, however, we find the adventurers had merely crased working the old lode, and that they are now driving the north adit, east of the lode, which is reported as looking well.
- that they are now driving the north adit, east of the lode, which is reported as looking well.

 Company of there a Minera in England.—Sir: It is hard to press upon a fallen man—it is not my wish so to do: I allude to Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., the late governor of this company. At the meeting last April, he stated that issuing a balance-sheet before the meeting would be very imprudent, as thereby the affairs of the company would be exposed. Circumstances have since proved he had cogent reasons why balance-sheets should not be published; he acted there upon principle. But through the sale of the securities he employed, by a curious coincidence, gentlemen who were all connected with this company—viz., Mesers. Forster and Braithwaite, the brokers, Mr. Alexander Beatic, the auditor, and Mr. Young, the solicitor. No one wishes to impugn the character of any of these gentlemen; but it would appear that Sir John Dean Paul availed himself of all means of making money, and employing his friends for that purpose.—An Orional Stockholmer: Nor. 6.

 Colonial Gold Company.—The holders of upwards of 50,000 shares have already responded to the call of 2a, 6d., recently made.

 Gold in England, and full Gold Extractors.—Sir: A correspondent, signing "G. M. E.," claims for Mr. Calvert some public testimony for the discovery of the 300 lbs. of gold in Australia, and for the maggets at the Great Globe. I shall not subscribe for these claims; but if Mr. Calvert will fulfit the promises he made in your Journal some time ago, in discovering rich gold mines in England, and shew us how to get it, I shall contribute most handsomely towards such an object. You, Sir, Informed us not many months ago that Mr. Calvert was going to commence his gold operations in Cornwall, and that would at once silence the incredulous public.—When are we to have the results !—J. H.: Oxford-street, Nor. 9.

 Tamar Silver-Lead Minera Calver when the months of June. When the months

- public.—When are we to have the results!—J. H.: Oxford-street, Nov. 9.
 TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY—"A Z."—The ore sold during the months
 of June, July, and August, realised 4000%, 15s. 1d. The amount of mine cost cannot be ascertained, as, although it is charged 3018%. 9s. 7d., this includes a large
 expenditure for repairs of machinery; and we agree with our correspondent, that
 it would have been more satisfactory if the items were separated, as it would really
 have shown the mine to be in a more flourishing condition than represented.

 TO MINING AUCTIONEESS IN THE CONTRY.—If our advertising friends will forward
 us the amount realised by the sale of a mine or materials, when of importance, it
 shall be duly noticed in the usual column.
- us the amount realised by the sale of a mine or materials, when of importance, it shall be duly noticed in the usual column.

 ASTERIAN MINING COMPARY.—Sim: From your Journal of Oct. 20, I see that Mr. Wm. Campbell Gillan has taken up the cudge's against your correspondent, "Know-Nothing," in defence of himself and his co-trustee, Mr. Samuel Amory. Men often find themselves in the position of praying to be saved from their friends, and I think no man was ever more thoroughly in that position than Mr. Amory is on the present occasion. Mr. Gillan argues that, when he and his co-trustee had done their work and pocketed their pay out of the funds of the old company, they have no interest in the old concern, except as shareholders. Now, I beg to differ from the learned gentleman entirely in this view of the case, and I think our fellow-shareholders will differ from him also; for I consider that both Mr. Gillan and Mr. Amory are responsible morally and legally to their fellow-shareholders and the public for the due observance of the contract, which they, as legal advisors and representatives of the English shareholders, entered into with Scnor Don Juan de Grimaldi. Leaving, however, in the meantime, the responsibility just alluded to cut of the question, I cannot conceive that Mr. Amory is, however much Mr. Wm. Campbell Gillan may be, destitute of those feelings of honourable chivalry and love of fair-play so charaketristic of Englishmen, as to stand by with folded arms and enlipable indifference, and see the property of his fellow-countrymen and clienta (from whom, be it observed, he has received a very considerable harvest, in some shape or other) on the verge of being swallowed up by a voracious and crafty Italian, whose object would appear to be his own ultimate benefit, especially while we are told by the letter of Mr. William Campbell Gillan, in your Journal, that the late elomenis we have on our side to contend against (all this chicanery) are a responsible and this may be accounted for in the fact, that he fee Frame from ar. outlin's setting and that is, his relictance to interfere in the fairs of the new company, even to conserve his own large interest as a sharcholder. It is possible all this may be accounted for in the fact, that he feets binself he has met with a master spirit in his own line, in Don Juan de Grimaldi, and is convinced that he has no chance with that individual in the art of converancing, albeit he has the characteristic at the Middle Temple.—NEMS: Brighton, Nov. 5.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1855.

- One or two letters having appeared in the MINING JOURNAL early in the year, complaining that certain mines had not been noticed in Mr. Watson's Review of 1854, it is particularly requested that agents and pursers will forward statistical accounts and reports of their mines (especially those in new districts) to Mr. J. Y. WATSON, No. 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, or to the Editor of the MINING JOURNAL, 26, Fleet-street, as early in December as possible, that their contents may be embodied in the forthcoming Annual Review.
- wanpool. Mink.—Sin: In your last Journal, I see a letter from "A Shareholder" of this mine, wishing the reports to be published, so that those residing at a distance may be able to form their own opinion. For my part, I can say I shall not think it any trouble, and as I am most anxious to meet the wishes of the adventurers, I will forward a report every fortnight, and shall feel obliged if you will insert it.—F. Tonb, Purser: Nov. 7.
- insert it.—F. Tudd, Purser': Nov. 7.

 Arbert Vest Mine, and its Management.—Sir: Having recently seen a letter from Mr. Lucas, referring to the Carbery West Mine, and Mr. Foley's management of it, allow me, through your Journal, to corroborate the statement advanced by Mr. Lucas; and I can assure your readers, and the world at large, that the inspecting engineer, by some mistake or other, put the shaft (Bingham's) on the wrong side of the lode (Chief Constant); hence, the deeper the shaft is sunk, the further it would be from the lode. Such management will not by any means pay in mining; and I have now no doubt that the shaft begun by Capt. Henry Thomas, to prove the Chief Constant lode, would, if prosecuted, turn up a trump. Mr. Lucas can have more information if he requires it, by applying to—X. Y. Z.: Post-office, Skibbereen, Nov. 6.
- LIJAH AND WENTWOETH.—"A Sharcholder," in reply to Mr. Pike, is anxious that every information should appear in the Journal: the reports regularly published and notices of calls and dividends properly recorded. All particulars forwarded to us we shall have pleasure in attending to.
- Works published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London:
- Works published at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London: GEOLOGY AND MAINING—FOUR LECTURES BY G. HENWOOD, 28, 6d.; by post, 3s. GOLD ROCKS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By John Calvert. 10s, 6d. WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERES BY MATTHIAS DUNN. 12s, 6d. INVENTIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, AND PRACTICE, OF A COLLIERY ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER. BY BUSABAIN THOMPOS. 6s. PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1851. By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S. 6d. STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST FOR 1851. By W. H. CUELL, Esq. 6d. GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND SMELTING TERMS. 2s. THE MINING GUIDE. 2s. 6d. THE COST-BOOK TAPPINGS PRIZE ESSAY—WITH NOTES AND APPENDIX, 5s. FHE COST-BOOK SYSTEM: ITS PRINCIPLES & FRACTICE EXPLAINED. 6d. CEYLON: ITS PRODUCTS, CAPABILITIES, & CLIMATE. BY C. W. PAYNE. 2s. 6d. CEYLON: ITS PRODUCTS, CAPABILITIES, & CLIMATE. BY C. W. PAYNE. 2s. 6d. CEYLON: ITS PRODUCTS, CAPABILITIES, & CLIMATE. BY C. W. PAYNE. 2s. 6d. CEYLON: of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines in Eagland and Wales, By J. H. Murchison, F.G.S. 3s. 6d.; by post, 4s.

- The MINING JOURNAL has been duly registered at the Post Office, and the Stamped Edition (6d.) can, therefore, be posted and re-posted, as heretofore, for the period of 15 days, care always being taken that the stamp is to be plainly seen. The Unstamped Edition (5d.) can be forwarded by post on affixing a postage stamp.
- For the accommodation of our City correspondents, communications or reports may be left at Messrs. Hancock and Sharp's, No. 20, Tokenhouse-yard, where there is a box to receive them; but in all instances it will be preferred that they be sent direct to the office, 26, Ficet-street.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Bagette.

.LONDON, NOVEMBER 10, 1855;

The instances in which the new Law for Limiting Liability may be applied for the advancement of commercial and industrial enterprise, as we have already explained, are almost innumerable; while there appear few cases where it could be rendered more beneficial to the mining world than in the establishment of a society which would have the effect of preventing the enormous and often ruinous fluctuations in the prices of mining shares. For years past, the attainment of this object has engrossed than in the enormous and often ruinous fluctuations in the prices of mining shares. For years past, the attainment of this object has engrossed the attention of capitalists, who have been tempted, by the large dividends paid by our leading mines, to invest a portion of their spare capital in mining adventures; and, under the present law, there can be but little doubt that a company for the same purpose, based upon sound principles, and managed by competent men, would succeed. A society already formed in France, on a system which would, with little variation, be likely to meet the requirements of the English public, has succeeded even beyond the sanguine expectations of its promoters—we allude to the "Credit Mobilier"—and which, by the assistance it has afforded in the development of various undertakings of public utility, has not only gained for itself an enviable position, but has proved of vast national importance. We do not for a moment desire the introduction of any foreign companies into London, nor would we advocate speculation in any scheme brought out under foreign laws, or conducted by foreigners, as the career of the majority of mining undertakings which have been introduced to the British public under French laws have been found, to use the mildest terms, to grossly mismanaged to allow us to speak in their favour; but we consider that the Credit Mobilier may be taken as an excellent pattern for the formation of a "Mining Protectionist Society."

The number of schemes proposed for the establishment of an undertaking of the description we allude to has been very large, and the correspondence and discussion which has, from time to time, appeared in the columns of the Mixing Journal, almost interminable; yet the formation of a company has never been attended with even an ordinary degree of success. The fact one is apt to ascribe to the inefficiency of the scheme, or the mismanagement by its promoters, and sometimes to both these causes; but we contend that the principal reason is that there has usually a

promoters have not been sufficiently responsible men to justify capitalists in embarking with them, or at least to give those investing confidence that the promoters' promises would be fulfilled.

The formation of the Mining Exchange, in June last, appears to have caused the discussion on the subject to be renewed with even increased vigour; but, although each project may have some feature worthy of adoption, the proposals, taken as a whole, have not been calculated to inspire that interest in the undertaking which, from the present state of affairs, they should have done. In our Journal of June 9, a proposition was made by a correspondent, "to consolidate the entire capital of 20 or 30 of the best dividend-paying mines;" and, to meet the objection that the respective proprietors could not be induced to enter into the arrangement, he ascerts that "the united concurrence of those proprietors is totally unnecessary," contending that the increase in the value of the "consolidated stock" would, in a short time, be so great, that those who did not agree to the amalgamation would alone be the sufferers. Again, on solidated stock would, in a short time, he so great, that those who did not agree to the amalgamation would alone be the sufferers. Again, on Sept. 29, it was proposed to form the "Mining Investment Company," for the purpose of purchasing shares in dividend mines, or in those approaching that condition, but avoiding young and speculative mines, however promising their appearance; for lending money for short periods, at 10 per cent., on good shares and safe terms; for employing agents to keep the directors informed by telegraph of the state and prospects of certain mines, and to sell shares when excitement has forced them too high. keep the directors informed by telegraph of the state and prospects of certain mines, and to sell shares when excitement has forced them too high, and buy when depression has produced the contrary effect. Since this, other schemes have been mooted, but these are amply sufficient for our purpose. The first of these proposals, we fear, could never come into practical operation; and the second, however advantageous it might prove to the wealthy, could not form a stock which would be as negociable as could be desired, or one which would induce capitalists of smaller means to invest in it. Its first chiect—the nurchase of shares in dividend mines

to invest in it. Its first object—the purchase of shares in dividend mines only—is sufficient to prevent its becoming a public favourite; and the employment of agents to keep the directors informed of the prospects of certain mines, coupled with the division of the capital into 100% shares,

exhibits a degree of exclusiveness or illiberality not calculated to advance the interest of the shareholders, or of the public generally. In the various methods proposed for acquiring the desired object, we consider that the respective projectors have not kept the right point in view to attain it;

and we would suggest that, if they desire to constitute a company which should not only prove remunerative to the shareholders, but of benefit to the mining interest, they should fully consider what is really required. The enterprise must be so constituted that its shares shall be readily accepted by "jobbers," or those gentlemen connected with the Stock Exchange who are always ready to invest their capital in every legitimate channel. The value of the shares must not be such as to prevent small channel, form deriving a reaction of the profile to negative, the said of the profile to negative the said of the said of the profile to negative the said of t channel. The value of the shares must not be such as to prevent small capitalists from deriving a proportion of the profits to accrue; the ruhs for the government of the undertaking must ensure each shareholder a voice in the management, according to the interest he holds; and theresources of the company must enable them to be prepared at any moment to purchase such shares as are offered them, provided there is a fair propect of the success of the mine to which those shares belong. If these objects are satisfactorily met, the operations of the company are likely a prove successful. The secretary and clerks should be the only paid servants of the company and they should be strictly forbidden dealing is shares of any description, any infringement of this rule being followed by instant dismissal. The directors and auditors, however, must not be expected to devote their time to the interests of the shareholders without remuneration, but should be provided for by apportioning them a share of the nett profits (say 10 per cent.), to be divided amongst them in proportion to the regularity with which they attend to their duties. The gageral meetings must be held at stated periods, and at intervals of not more than three months, in order to enable every shareholder to know what progress the affair is making. There appears but little difficulty to be encountered in establishing such an undertaking, the importance of which to mining enterprise is almost incalculable.

which to mining enterprise is almost incalculable.

In the Mining Journal of last week we referred, in terms of commendation, to the proceedings of the Tamar Silver-Lead Mining Company, which from a bankrupt state had, by new management, steadily and effectually conducted, thoroughly recovered itself, and was now in a position to show a surplus at its bankers. We have the satisfaction this week to direct attention to the Callington Mines were, up to March last, under the same management as the Tamar, and upwards of 173,000l. had been spent in exploration. From this enormous sum the shareholders had received in return only 8000l. in the shape of dividends, the last being one of 4s, in September, 1847, at which time they had a reserve fund of 610l. 19s. 6d, and the prospects were of a cheerful character. Afterwards they began to darken, until in Feb., 1855, the shareholders found themselves with lishilities to the amount of 1200l., and monthly costs at 400l., with only 200l. returns to meet them. The secretary-manager subsequently became a bankrupt, was a defaulter to the extent of 1522l, and the adventure was, in consequence, in as low a state as it could well be. It was then removed to the office of Mr. Kixo, another committee of management was appointed, and new rules and regulations adopted, among which may be mentioned a very salutary one—that no servant of the company should hold shares in it. At the onset their labours were beset with difficulties, one of the greatest being the renewal of their leases. The previous management had applied to the lords, but their application would not be entertained until the old ones were surrendered, and so unpopular had their mode of working become, that great doubts were entertained about the renewals, it being pretty generally understood that a good property had been depreciated by the want of proper attention. The new committee et about the work in earnest, and fortunately, through the exertions of their secretary, had now partly overcome all obstacles, the draft lease reward the patience and perseverance of the adventurers with substantial returns in the shape of legitimate dividends. About 2500 tens of ore have been discovered in the 80, 90, and 100 fm, levels; and Capt. Silas James been discovered in the 80, 90, and 100 fm. lovels; and Capt. Silas Jams reports that, from the present ground laid open, a return of 80 to 100 tons of ore per month night be expected, worth on an average 64, per lon. Though the Callington Mines cannot yet boast of entire freedom from liabilities, it may be safely predicted that, under the same vigorous system of retrenchment and active direction, and continuous returns, they will, at no distant period, repay the patient shareholders for the years of anxiety and ruinous expense entailed on them by inefficient management.

In another column will be found a report of the annual meeting of the Copiapo Mining Company. Although no dividend has been declared, yet it will be seen that the prospects of the property are of the most encouraging nature, holding out, as they do, such brilliant hopes for the future. The report enters so much into detail, that here it will not be necessary to dilate upon it. The ores in sight are ample for many years to come; a railroad now intersects the estates of the company, steam communication has been established between the various ports of Chili, and in a few years there is no question but that a population will be created capable of developing the immense resources which the district possesses. The Charman, in the course of his observations, remarked that in all the revolutions which characterised South America, Chili appeared to be an easis in the desert; and consequently there was greater room for the in-In another column will be found a report of the annual meeting of the

The Charrman, in the course of his observations, remarked that in all the revolutions which characterised South America, Chili appeared to be an oasis in the desert; and consequently there was greater room for the investment of capital, and every security where life and property was protected, that a fair return could be afforded for any legitimate adventure. The directors, in their report, explained why no dividend would now be paid, as was anticipated at the last meeting of the company. A temporary falling off in the yield of the All Fin Hallada Silver Mine deprived the company of one of their chief sources of revenue, whilst a considerable amount (say upwards of 5000L) has been expended by Mr. Wheelwhell in enclosing and irrigating the Hornito estate, as well as laying out a portion of it at the terminus of the railway, where a considerable town is likely to spring up; the late advices, however, show that Al Fin Hallada was again improving both in quantity and richness, and is shortly expected to equal, if not exceed, its former returns. Nothing could exceed at the position and prospects of the company, under the management of a board of gentlemen so well known. A much more flattering exposition of the affairs could evidently have been made, had not the board thought it better to confine themselves to a mere statement of facts, without indulging, as they might have done, in any sanguine expressions of the uture prospects of the company, preferring to leave the proprietary to draw their own conclusions on the data laid before them.

An extraordinary phenomenon in mining adventure appears to have exceed the company of the proprietary to the proprietary to the company of the proprietary to the company preferring to leave the proprietary to the proprietary to the company preferring to leave the proprietary to the proprietary to the proprietary to the proprietary to the company preferring to leave the proprietary to the proprietary to the proprietary to the terminal states described to the company of the discover

tuture prospects of the company, preferring to leave the proprietary to draw their own conclusions on the data laid before them.

An extraordinary phenomenon in mining adventure appears to have occurred in one of the mines lately denounced, or discovered, by the company's manager—the Esperanza—and which, if confirmed by the next advices, may prove of very great value—viz., in working the vein of copper from the surface a parallel vein of rich silver ore was cut, which was being followed, whilst the lode of copper continued to give ore of upwards of 25 per cent. Checo evidently promises to be at no distant say equal to some of our best English mines. The statements made by Mr. Wileelwright, of the unusual riches of the district of Copiapo, were most interesting and gratifying, as from his well-known caution, and high standing, they were received with the greatest confidence.

The shareholders have authorised the directors, when they deem it necessary, to carry on smelting operations. There is no question but that if this be practically carried out the profits of the company must materially increase, and a small outlay, judiciously applied, would enable the directors to make most favourable and profitable returns. A common delusion has long been prevalent, that out of Swansea or Liverpool copper smelting must be carried on at a loss. With poor ores, the Alten Company make a profit. The Elbo Copper Works, near Hamburgh, purchase their ores from South America, and obtain their coals from Great Britain; these last mentioned works have been some ten years in existence, and are not only paying cost, but their proprietors annually derive a considerable benefit from South America, and obtain their coals from Great Britain; these has mentioned works have been some ten years in existence, and are notonly paying cost, but their proprietors annually derive a considerable benefit from them. How much more could be done in Chili, where the orea are rich, and when the poorer sorts, which are now sold to a disadvantage could be advantageously realised? If, however, smelting, whenever it takes place, is to be conducted profitably in Copiapo, the directors must not confine themselves to merely reducing their ores to regulus, they being now nearly of that per centage, but must bring them into cake copper This can be done by the construction of a few more furnaces: the same staff that is required for the making of eake copper will be required if the mineral be only reduced to regulus. To any one acquainted with the subject, it will be seen that this is the most feasible course that could be adopted: there must be a great saving in the freight, in sending copper instead of the remarks in the most feasible course that could be adopted. there must be a great saving in the freight, in sending copper instead of regulus, while, after the first process, the operations are comparatively easy. We do not presume to dictate, either to the directors or share-

search, found n means o pose of a caref Aug. 2, placed. Mr. Wy 70 yds. suppose until O spection one of t Fenton, covered at some dence th had at on June but four He, how state, w mense q through had not formation inspection and the

holders whenev

can only might r that for

to carry their pl

and Tre

ments i and the which 1 ing him writer,

tiating, may for It wi

APPLI which ap tical pro Instituti it affords operation the fan, other, an be fixed the appar being pro to obtain little dou The in Mining . fally ent Kennard, missioner

stand ca position advocate

as a vale

an explo however

own experience own experience form then form Hayward that he h received for road we don have ment. I ciently el nection si this pavin absence for replaced y ment is n Journal i on Black! Boston, 1 scribed as meter, div

urface of

Committe 1853, app mended is THE C wealth of place on t (now in c les to considered part of the has just l helders of the Copiapo Mining Company, the course they should pursue whenever they commence operations. Their property, according to all accounts, is of great worth, and steadily increasing in value, and we can only coution them not to allow others to reap a benefit which they might retain in their own hands; for financial reasons, it may be requisite that for a year or two they should send regulus home, but if they intend to carry on smelting operations profitably, they must gradually increase their plant until they return cake or ingot copper.

We inserted in our Journals of July 14 and Aug. 4 two letters, signed "A. C. Kilraine," headed "Account Cooking—Wheals Arthur, Edward, and Trehane." We have received a communication averring that the statements in those letters are void of foundation, and have been applied to to furnish the name of the writer. We find the signature is an assumed one, and the writer has failed to supply us with his real name. Under these circumstances, therefore, we feel justified in withdrawing those letters, which would never have appeared had we thought the writer was shielding himself under a feigned name, to propogate false statements. The writer, however, has now an opportunity of coming forth, and substantiating, in his own name, his assertions. If he does not do so, the public may form a correct estimate of the value of the assertions of such a party.

It will be remembered that in May last a most fearful explosion took place at Mr. Sparrow's Oldfield Colliery, Fenton, Staffordshire, by which seven lives were lost. In consequence of the difficulties attending the search, the bodies of only five of the sufferers were got out, when it was found necessary to close the works, and stop up the two shafts, as the only means of checking the fire, which continued to extend. An inquest was then opened before Mr. W. Harding, which was adjourned, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Thomas Wynne (the Government Inspector) to make a careful examination of the works. This was found impossible until Aug. 2, when he discovered upwards of 1000 tons of coal and debris displaced. To reach the missing bodies more speedily, it was agreed between Mr. Wynne and Mr. Sheppard, the agent of the works, that a cutting of 70 yds. through the seam should be made, in the direction where they were supposed to be lying. This was accordingly commenced, and continued until Oct. 30, whon Mr. Wynne was enabled to make the requisite inspection, and on the following morning William Kelsall, a miner, met with one of the bodies, after being entombed nearly five months; and in the one of the bodies, after being entombed nearly five months; and in the afternoon Mr. W. Harding at an adjourned inquest, at the Canning Inn, Fenton, touching the deaths of the five men, and also the recently re-Fenton, touching the deaths of the five men, and also the recently recovered body, briefly stated the circumstances under which the jury reassembled. Mr. Thos. Wynne, the Government Inspector, was examined at some length, and stated that he attended the inquest in May. The evidence then given he believed to be a correct account of the explosion. He had at various times since made enquiries as to the state of the works. On June 11 he attempted to inspect them, and again on July 24 and 31, but found they were not in a fit state to proceed with his examination. He, however, went down on Aug. 2, and found the dip road in a very bad state, with a stopping only put in near the bottom of the road. An immense quantity of roof, coal, rock, clay, and bass, had fallen, which it was necessary to remove; but it was thought more advisable to make a cutting through the coal, with a view to coming in at the top of the drift, which was accomplished on Oct. 22, and turned the air round to that side of the working. Though the friends of the deceased represented due diligence was accomplished on Oct. 22, and turned the air round to that side of the working. Though the friends of the deceased represented due diligence had not been used, he found that such was not the fact. On Oct. 29, information was received from Mr. Sparrow that the mine was ready for inspection: he visited it, and saw the whole of the dip clear and timbered, and the return air in a good state. He had no doubt the explosion took place whilst John Lloyd was "latching" (dialling) with a naked candle, which he did not hesitate to say was like the act of a madman. As to the want of proper ventilation, letting out the fire when the works were at a stand caused an accumulation of foul air, and persons going in a certain position with naked candles was sure to lead to an explosion. He strongly advocated placing furnaces in mines, independent of steam-engine boilers, advocated placing furnaces in mines, independent of steam-engine boilers, as a valuable means of promoting ventilation. In accordance with his suggestion, Mr. Sparrow was creeting this description of furnace throughout his works. Two or three witnesses were examined, but nothing material was chicited. The jury found that the deceased lost their lives by an explosion, of which there was no evidence to show the cause; they, however, thought it arose from those named by Mr. Wynne in his evidence.

ities pre-less, itial

f the

1 the

rived

ition

ry to

y Mr.

rially

on has elting make ir ores se last it only senefit es are ntage,

being This e staff

Application of the "Hinddine" to Furnace Blast.—In the Mining Journal of September 22 and 29, we noticed this extraordinary invention, which appears to promise a new era both in the furnace blast and nautical propulsion. The model has recently been placed in the Polytechnic Institution, where it has attracted the attention of the scientific. Enquiries have already been made as to its applicability to blast furnaces, by some of the first firms in the kingdom, and the patentee is sanguine that it affords a happy solution of the long-felt difficulty of economically securing a blasting power to fulfil all the various requirements of furnace sperations. While, on the one hand, it is as inexpensive for working as the fan, and even more commodious in arrangement, it possesses, on the other, an action as complete as that of the more costly cylinder. It may be fixed beneath the ground, or under the floor-line of the works, so that the apparatus will occupy the least possible space. So far as blast furnaces are concerned, there appears to be a probability of the invention being practically tested, which patentees in general have some difficulty to obtain; and should it prove successful in this respect, there can be little doubt of its adaptation for nautical purposes. APPLICATION OF THE "HIRUDINE" TO FURNACE BLAST.—In the Mining

The introduction of iron for roadways is again resuscitated. In the Musing Journal of Aug. 16, 1851, and May 22, 1852, the subject was very fally entered into, more particularly in relation to a proposition of Messrs. Kennard, of Upper Thames-street, who had then submitted to the Commissioners of Sewers specimens of a cast-iron pavement, which, at their own expense, they were prepared to lay down in any of the leading thoroughfares. Messrs. Allen, of Spring-bank Iron-Works, Glasgow, had then formed certain iron roadway pavement in that city, to which Mr. Hayward, the engineer, made reference in his report, wherein he stated that he had communicated with several gentlomen in Glasgow, and had received the most explicit replies in reference to the application of iron far roadway purposes. The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London have now determined to adopt the principle for a carriage-way pavement. This will be formed of cast-iron frames, divided into sections sufficiently close to prevent the admission of horses' feet, which in its confection shall be mutually dependent throughout. The merits claimed for this paving are—its affording a better foothold for horses than granite, an absence from noise, a freedom from dust, and that it can be repaired and related with seasons. bis paving are—its affording a better foothold for horses than granite, an absence from noise, a freedom from dust, and that it can be repaired and replaced with greater facility than under the ordinary system. Iron pavement is now alleged to be an American invention, although in the Mining Journal it is recorded that as long back as 1836 an experiment was made as Backfriars-bridge; and about this period similar paving was used at the corner of Old-street, near the City-road. It was further stated (September 17, 1853) that iron pavement had been laid down in the town of Boslon, United States, according to the plan of Mr. W. D. Terry, described as consisting of a number of cylindrical boxes, about 1 ft. in diameter, divided into small compartments, reduced to a practicable dimension. These compartments are filled in with gravel ground, and the upper surface of the iron-work is so grooved as to prevent the possibility of a base slipping upon it. The statement that iron carriage-way pavement is an American invention must, therefore, be incorrect, although the Paving Committee of the Municipal Council of New York, in a report dated May 4, 1853, appears to highly approve of iron paving, since they then recomanded its adoption in other parts of that city.

The Carest was Language and the development of the year mineral

vealth of Cleveland, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which will take place on the completion of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway low in course of construction), has caused the origination of several companies to erect blast furnaces and manufacture pig-iron, as it is generally omidated that pigs can be made in this district cheaper than in any other put of the kingdom. A joint-stock company, in 13 shares, of 1000% each, his just been formed at Bishop Auckland; it is proposed to erect blast-smaces, and convey the ironatone from Cleveland, a distance of about is miles, to the coals and lime. One or two companies are projected at his said that one very large company is about to be formed, with a catial of 300,00%, to make all descriptions of iron on an immense scale. The Cleveland district presents an unlimited field, and in a very few years must become one of the most important and extensive fields for the manual control of the control of the manual control of the control of the most important and extensive fields for the manual control of the co THE CLEVESAND IRONSTONE.—The development of the vast mineral

MONTGOMERYSHIRE RAILWAY TACTICS.

We direct attention to a report which appears in another column of a meeting held in Shrewsbury, in support of the Shrewsbury, Hanwood, and Welshpool Railway project. This meeting is reported in brief in the Journal, owing to the pressing demands on our space, but in the local papers a rather lengthy account appears, and as we there find the somewhat complicated movements of the promoters of the rival schemes which

what complicated movements of the promoters of the rival schemes which have agitated the district for several years past fairly and fully explained, it is, perhaps, fitting we should refer to a matter of so vital importance to the border districts of Shropshire and Central Wales.

The principal speaker at the meeting in question was Mr. R. S. France, who appeared as the accredited representative of the embryo Shrewsbury, Hanwood, and Welshpool Company. This gentleman somewhat lengthily reviewed the movements for several years past of the promoters of Montgomeryshire railway schemes, and some of his statements are certainly rather startling at first sight. No one ever dreamt that the Rea Valley project of last year was abandoned for want of funds, and the general impression abroad was that its failure was owing to defective management, and a want of confidence, resulting from the treacherous conduct of a certain legal gentleman, who, in 1853, robbed the engineer of his plans and sections, and for which offence a suit at law is pending. According to Mr. France, however, the project failed through want of adequate support. He stated that in October of last year he received a communication from a gentleman respecting some large London capitalists, who offered to find half the proposed capital for making the line (130,000.), provided a corresponding amount could be raised in the district. Himself and others half the proposed capital for making the line (130,000?), provided a corresponding amount could be raised in the district. Himself and others greatly exerted themselves in canvassing the district, but were unable to raise 10,000?. Mr. France added, "Of course, we gave up in despair, and determined never again to waste our energies upon so inanimate a district." Baffled in this their third attempt to carry their pet scheme, the principal portion of the Rea Valley promoters transferred their interest to the company then seeking parliamentary sanction for the construction of a line from Oswestry to Newtown, exacting as a condition of giving their support that no impediment be offered by that company to any application in a subsequent session for a line from Shrewsbury to Welshpool. Another remarkable feature in the speech to which we have alluded is the revelation of the secret reason why the Shrewsbury, Hanwood, and Welshpool line is being opposed by a certain veteran land surveyor; and if Mr. France's statement be correct, few people will, we think, be found to approve of such unpatriotic conduct. The statement is (and in the absence of a disclaimer we are bound to receive it as fact), that the rival line was started because the prometers of the Shrewsbury, Hanwood, and Welshpool refused to twist their line by way of Cardiston, and would not appoint his son joint solicitor to the company.

Weishpool refused to twist their line by way of Cardiston, and would not appoint his son joint solicitor to the company.

In conclusion, Mr. France spoke of the advantage Shrewsbury would derive from having a direct railway communication with Montgomeryshire, and also alluded to the present depressed state of the money market as a circumstance more favourable than otherwise to independent schemes like the present. We extract the following:—

like the present. We extract the following:—

"Shrewsbury, geographically situated, is the key to the Principality, and formerly was much benefited by traffic with her Weish neighbours. In addition to this, Shrewsbury was an important town on the splendid in di coach road from London to Dublin, which intersects the Principality by way of Holyhead. I need not tell you that all these advantages are now lost to the town. No Irish passenger or families now spend a night or any portion of time on their way to the metropolis. Shrewsbury now sees little or notting of the Weish fiannel trade, whilst that in cattle and pigs is to a very considerable extent diverted over other channels, such, for instance, as the Chester and Holyhead, which does an enormous traffic in the carriage of live stock. There is also one other point to which I would allude. We all know that the money market is in a very queer state, and some parties may enterian the opinion that it is scarcely practicable to carry on any new lines of railway when the Bank discount is 6 or 7 per cent. This may be true of bubble schemes, like that, for instance, brought forward by Messrs. Robertson and Green, as what they term a Central Wales Line, and requiring a capital of 500,000/, which, however, has been pronounced by one of the highest railway authorities in the kingdom to be perfectly impracticable, and the wildest project that has emanated since 1815. But with regard to the effect of the state of the money market on railways supported by local parties, its very stringency is more favourable than otherwise, as it is an effectual bar to any speculating schemes, which would undoubtedly appear in shoals, for the purpose of securing so important a line as the Shrewsbury link; and it, therefore, leaves the ceast clear for the adoption of a line supported by local parties, who have no need to resort to the Stock Exchange to raise the necessary capital."

MANUFACTURE OF IRON BY PURIFIED CORE.—At the British Association, Professor Calvert, after pointing out what were believed to be the causes of the inferiority of iron, in many works, apart from the varying qualities of the cros, the injurious action which an impure fuel had upon the quality of the iron was particularly alluded to; and the necessity of removing the sulphur from the coal, or coke, when employed in the blast furnaces, before it could be imparted to the cast-iron during the process of smelting, was strongly enforced. He then refered to several instances in which the quality of iron, after the application of the chloride of sodium in the blast furnace, had been greatly improved. These improvements were described to have been effected, at a very small cost, by the following simple process. If the blast furnace were worked entirely with coal, chloride of sodium was added with each charge, in proportion to the quality of the cre and flux employed; but a better result was produced, if the coal were previously converted into coke, and an excess of the chloride was used in its preparation, in order to act on the sulphur of the coal, and of the ore, should any be found therein; and a greater improvement was manifested in the MANUFACTURE OF IRON BY PURIFIED COKE .-- At the British Association viously converted into coke, and an excess of the chloride was used in its preparation, in order to act on the sulphur of the coal, and of the ore, should any be found therein; and a greater improvement was manifested in the quality of the iron, when only coke so prepared was used in the blast furnace. The coke, so purified, emitted no sulphurous fumes when taken out of the coke oven; nor, when extinguished by water, did it give off the unpleasant odour of sulphuretted hydrogen, nor was there any sulphurous acid gas liberated, during the operation of smelting iron in the cupola, or in raising steam in the locomotive boilers, by coke so prepared; and it was stated that these decided advantages were gained, in some cases, at an additional cost of only 1d. per ton of fuel. Prof. Calvert then gave the results of a series of experiments which had been made upon trial bars, I in. square, cast from iron melted in the cupola, with coke prepared by his process. He exhibited specimens of the iron so prepared, when the closeness of texture and the absence of the "honeycomb" appearance, prevailing in iron cast with the ordinary coke, was clearly demonstrated. The mode of experimenting was described, and the results were given very elaborately, and it was shown that the average increase of strength was from 10 to 20 per cent. Taking the mean of the whole experiments, the following conclusions were arrived at:—The mean breaking weight of the bars, I inch square, melted with the improved coke, was 515-5 lbs.; ditto with ordinary coke, 427-01bs.—equal to 88-5 lbs. in favour of the castings produced from the improved coke, or in the ratio of 5:4. The experiment on the bars smelted with the improved coke, indicated iron of a high order as to strength, and might be considered equal to the strength. the improved coke, or in the ratio of 3:4. The experiment on the bars smelted with the improved coke, indicated iron of a high order as to strength, and might be considered equal to the strongest cold blast iron. The metal appeared to have run exceedingly close, and exhibited a compact granulated structure, with a light grey colour.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE—RITCHIE'S PATENT.—A very excellent locomotive engine has just been built at Kew, by a few private parties, which is likely to supersede the defective engines now used on our railways. The engine embraces nine patents, each of which possesses important advantages, being calculated to prevent oscillation, economise fuel, and to cause immediate stoppage upon the breaking of the axles. The main feature in the construction of the engine is that of the centre of gravity being lower than in any other engine, whereby a tendency to "jump the rail" is obviated, and an equilibrium of motion is preserved by two pistons, acting in concert with each other, in two cylinders on each side of the boiler. The engine is one of the most powerful constructed, and, in the opinion of the most eminent practical engineers, is regarded as a great desideratum.

Blast-Engines for the East Indian Iron Company.—At the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. Edward A. Cowperread a description of a set of six blast-engines, made for the East Indian Iron Company; these engines have been designed specially with a view to lightness, as they will have to be transported some distance up the country, the heaviest single piece being limited to I ton, and the total weight of a pair of engines being only II tons, which are much exceeded by the ordinary blast-engines of equal power. The engines are of the class known as "pedestal," or "table engines," the blast cylinder being placed upright on a table, and itself supporting the steam cylinder directly above it. The diameter of the blast cylinder is 30 in., with a 2 ft. 6 in. stroke; the crank shaft, carrying a light fly-wheel at each end, is situated immediately below the blast cylinder, and is driven at 80 revolutions per minute, giving 400 feet per minute for the speed of the piston. The air valve is made under Mr. Archibald Slate's patent, and is a ring or crown valve, entirely surrounding the blast cylinders; it is driven like an ordinary slide valve, and remains closed at the beginning of each stroke until the air is compressed

up to the working pressure. The engines are intended to work in pairs, with their cranks at right angles to each other, two pairs producing a blast of 2 lbs. per inch pressure, and the other pair a blast of 4 lbs. per inch, and each pair of engines delivering about 3600 cubic feet of air per minute. The first pair, when put to work for trial at Messrs. James Watt and Co's., Soho, where they were manufactured, simply stood on a few balks of timber, a few bolts being sufficient to hold them steady, whilst the ordinary blast-engine requires a strong building, with massive foundations. Diagrams were exhibited, showing the uniformity of the blast obtained from the pair of small engines, and the irregularity in the blast given by the ordinary engine. the ordinary engine.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Nov. 8 .- The unsettled state of political matters, and the high rate of discount, are operating prejudicially to the Iron Trade in these counties. The high price of provisions is also forcing the attention of the workmen to the question of wages; and it is to be feared that, with bread almost verging on famine prices, and other articles of food 10 or 12 per cent. verging on famine prices, and other articles of food 10 or 12 per centhigher, the slightest cause might lead to a demonstration for an advance. It is to be hoped, however, that the men will consider well any step they may think desirable with regard to the question of wages, before they plunge themselves into difficulties, and prejudice the interests of the trade. The orders for manufactured iron continue to arrive steadily, but the demand is not so great as the recent position of the trade led many to expect, and it has been questioned whether prices will be maintained throughout the quarter. We do not subscribe to that opinion; and the accounts we have received lead us to believe there will be a good winter trade. The position of American affairs appears to be not so threatening to the commercial interests of this country as was imagined. We learn from the latest advices received from that country, that there were little, if any, grounds for the supposed difficulties in our relations with the States; from the latest advices received from that country, that there were little, it any, grounds for the supposed difficulties in our relations with the States; and with respect to the iron trade, stocks were reported to be lower, and the demand increasing. Although there is not such an extensive enquiry for iron for railways as usual, large orders have been received for foreign lines, which keeps a great portion of our works actively employed. The pig-iron market remains firm at 75s. 6d. to 76s., and there appears to be considerable "dodging" between the pig-makers and the manufacturers of malleable iron, with a view to lessen prices. Ironmasters generally are working up their stock, whilst it is reported that the pig-makers are producing their average yield. ducing their average yield.

Steel Trade continues dull, and there are loud complaints of the

The Steel Trade continues that, and the want of orders.

At this period of the year, the Coal Trade, as might be imagined, is active, and the colliers are well employed. The price was recently advanced 6d, per ton, and we have not heard of any intention to make a further increase. The demand for this article in the southern districts is great, and the facilities afforded for its transit by rail keep all the collieries actively employed, and the production has been increased to a material extent.

terial extent.

There has been nothing doing worthy of note in the Peak of Derby-

shire lead mining district during the week, that we have heard of, and everything seems remarkably quiet.

We continue to be visited with a series of accidents in mining in this We continue to be visited with a series of accidents in mining in this district, which, though not all of a fatal character, yet they produce an amount of suffering and distress amongst the mining population which is always painful to witness. Local clubs have been formed at many of the larger works for the purpose of affording relief to the miner, but the majority of them fall far short of giving those substantial benefits which are required in case of sickness, and especially in fatal accidents. The migratory habits of the collier give him but little chance of reaping benefits from the local clubs, because he must be a member for a given space of time before he could be entitled to any of its advantages, and if he removes from one works to another, he has to begin his membership anew. An insurance society in London has recently established a system of insurance which supplies a remedy for this state of things, and it provides, by the payment of a small annual premium, a sum of money weekly to the insured in case of a non-fatal accident, and also a sum if death should ensue, which would enable the wife of any cellier to establish some small business, and to maintain herself and family in comfort. The society alluded to is re-adapting some of its tables, with a view to meet the peculiar circumstances of particular cases, and when fully in operation, we doubt not it will be hailed as the real miners' friend.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMISGIAM.]

Nov. 8.—The past week has been in all respects exceedingly dull, and here is very little to report in connection with the great trades of the district. For iron the demand has been comparatively very limited, except for the purposes of the war, but prices have nevertheless been maintained, and nothing has occurred since my last letter to alter the opinion therein expressed, that prices may be maintained throughout the quarter. Pigs can be purchased at 2s. 6d. less than at quarter-day, but bars are firm at first quotations. Whatever trade we now have is a bona fide one. Speculation, owing to the absence of reckless banking accommodation, is out culation, owing to the absence of reckless banking accommodation, is out of the question, and unless for actual cash, or something equivalent to it, the large houses will not sell. Ironstone is selling at 18s., and good quality is rather scarce; but in the north of Staffordshire some profitable mines are being worked, and likely to yield a good supply. The most important fact connected with the trade this week is the settlement of the wagos question. I am glad to say the puddlers' strike is at an end, and this may be attributed to the prompt and determined resolution of the masters at Wolverhampton yesterday week to resist the demand of the men. When it became known throughout the district that a general stoppage of all the works would take place on Monday next if the partial strike was not speedily terminated, the men saw the serious responsibility they were incurring, without the slightest prospect of forcing the masters to a compliance with their wishes, and they very properly abandoned the strike and resumed work. The last of those who yielded were the men in the employment of Messrs. Brown and Freir; those gentlemen, it appears, had offered their men an advance of 6d. a day before the meeting of the works was resolved upon, the above firm withdrew their offer; the men desired to accept, but could not obtain it when they wished, and page of the works was resolved upon, the above firm withdrow their offer; the men desired to accept, but could not obtain it when they wished, and returned to their furnaces last evening. So far, a source of annoyance and injury to all parties has been got over, and it is not likely in this inclement season of the year, and rather doubtful state of the market, the men will be easily prevailed upon to turn out again. Nor is the "dear bread" and chartist agitation recently set on foot in the district likely to have any decided effect upon them. Some 12,000 men and lade mot on Sunday last be easily prevailed upon to turn out again. Nor is the "dear bread" and chartist agitation recently set on foot in the district likely to have any decided effect upon them. Some 12,000 men and lads met on Sunday last at Spon-lane, West Bromwich, where they were addressed by some well-known chartists on the high price of provisions, and they are to meet again on Sunday next, to memorialise the Queen against the exportation of corn, and the alteged monopoly in food by the capitalists. The men, however, are all most peacably disposed, and beyond meeting and talking, and scolding the monopolists, whoever they are, nothing is to be apprehended. All due precautions have been, however, and will be, taken by the authorities to meet any occurrence requiring interference. I am sorry that a difference has existed for some time past been Mcssrs. Chance and some of their hands, many of whom are working half time; the gatherers have had notice of reduction in wages, and, having struck, 52 of them have had much trouble latterly with their workpeople, although they have always been, I believe, exceedingly liberal and considerate masters. On Tuesday last the idle and discharged hands contemplated marching two abreast through Hansworth and into Birmingham, but they have not as yet made their appearance, and if they should arrive they are not likely to obtain much sympathy here, the general feeling being that the present are not times for strikes or large demands upon employers, whose difficulties, from a variety of causes, are hourly increasing.

The Glass Trade, which constitutes a main branch in the above establishment, is now generally depressed, owing to a falling off in the building trade, and decline in the American market. There are few, if any, of the furnaces at full work, and there are many of the hands idle throughout the district.

In the Coal Trade, the demand increases with the short and wet days, and prices for house coal rule high, without any prespect of a reduction.

The order books are full for the London, Liverpool, and other distant

TELEVISION STRAM-ENGINE

In the Lock and Hinge Trades of Darlaston and Willenhall, the demand is dull, and the same applies to the general trade of Wolverhampton. Of the Birmingham trades, there is little favourable to report. The leading houses in the Hardware Trade are, as usual, in possession of an average amount of orders, but, on the whole, business is inactive, and suffering more or less from the uncertainty relative to the ultimate result of the American complication. It may, however, be well to observe in reference to this affair, that the best informed American merchants here, who well know their own countrymen, and how to appreciate their political movements, do not entertain any apprehensions of a rupture, and seem disposed to carry on their business as usual.

movements, do not entertain any apprehensions of a rupture, and seem disposed to carry on their business as usual.

The Jewellery, and all Fancy Trades, are languid, and the hands are suffering considerably from short time, and the high price of provisions; in fact, the latter is becoming the great absorbing question, and to all classes, the really wealthy excepted, it is a serious one. The demand upon the Poor Rates is daily increasing, the immense new workhouse of this parish rapidly filling, and the parochial authorities most anxiously desire to see themselves safe into the new year, without a recurrence of that severe pressure which they had to encounter last year. Without risking a charge of unnecessary creaking, it is not too much to say things. risking a charge of unnecessary croaking, it is not too much to say things, on the whole, look rather louring.

Mr. F. W. Harrold, of Birmingham, has during the past week specified is patent (through Mr. G. Shaw), for improvements in the manufacture the frames of slates used for writing on, as communicated from a fo-

of the frames of slates used for writing on, as communicated from a forcigner, residing abroad;—
This invention consists in making the frames of slates used for writing on of one piece of wood, metal, gutta percha, cane, or other suitable substance. In constructing a slate frame of wood, according to this invention, the patentice takes a strip of wood of a suitable length, and properly grooved, and by steaming the same the wood is made so roft as to be readily bent; he bends this softened strip of wood around a model, or form of iron, which has the shape of the intended slate frame. When the two ends of the frame have been made nearly to approach each other, they are apring apart, and the slate introduced into the groove of the frame. When the slate has been introduced, the two ends of the frame are brought together, and a dowel inserted in the open slot at each end of the same; the dowel is then fixed in its place by pins, or other wise. The joining of the two ends of the frame is made at the top, or on the slate of the frame, instead of placing the joint at the corner, as in the ordinary slate frame. Before the frame is prung apart for the introduction of the slate, it is finished by planing, or otherwise, so as to give it a neat appearance. Instead of making the frames of wood, as described, metal, gutta percha, cane, or other suitable substances may be employed. By making slate frames according to this invention, the following advantages are secured:—I. The expense of making four tenons and four mortices, which are required in the ordinary frame, is avoided.—2. By dispensing with three tenons and mortices, the liability to breakage is still further reduced by placing the one joint at the top, or on the side of the slate, instead of at the corner, as in the ordinary slate frame, i. 3. The clasticity and set form of the frame hold the slate in its place, should the tenon give way, while in the ordinary slate frame, if one joint is broken the slate may readily fall out.

Mr. Thomas Lees, of Birmingham, has also specified his patent for im-

Mr. Thomas Lees, of Birmingham, has also specified his patent for improvements in metallic pens:—
This invention consists in the use of malleable cast-iron in the manufacture of pens, hy malicable cast-iron, the inventor means such cast-iron as becomes malleable after having been heated, or annealed, in contact with the iron ore called hematite, or personal of iron. In carrying his invention into effect, the inventor casts into ingots any of those varieties of cast-iron which are capable of being annealed, or rendered malleable, by being heated in contact with hematite, or peroxide of iron; the ingots are annealed, or rendered malleable, by the method well known, and commonly practised in the manufacture of articles of malleable cast-iron. After the annealing the indicate of a thickness proper for the manufacture of pens therefrom. During the annealing of the ingots, the cast-iron is made soft and malleable, and during the rolling of the same a partial hardening is effected on the iron, which renders it elastic, and fitted for the manufacture of pens therefrom. In converting the sheets of malleable cast-iron into pens, any of the machines may be employed which are, or may be, used in the manufacture of steel pens.

THE METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

Nov. 8.-The general position of our Metal Market remains the same At St. Dizier, there has been comparatively nothing doing in pig-iron, and prices are nominally the same. Buyers have momentarily withdrawn, the opinion of the majority being that the steps recently taken by the Government respecting the free introduction of materials destined for maritime constructions, will cause large quantities of foreign metal to be imported, and thus force prices downward. Great activity prevails in the various foundries, and the prices of castings have rather increased than otherwise. The news from the coal mines of the Pas-de-Calais continues favourable, a correspondent of the Courrier states that a discovery, without parallel in that neighbourhood, has just been made in No. 2 shaft of the Courrieres Mines, situate on the territory of Billy-Montigny. A seam of bituminous coal, 6\frac{1}{2}\text{ft}, wide, has been intersected; its course appears very regular, and the produce of excellent quality, and well adapted for gas, forge, steam, and domestic purposes. A boring, made at a short distance from the shaft referred to, shows the existence of five other veins, varying in thickness from 3 to 6\frac{1}{2}\text{ft} feet, of good bituminous coal, which will be specifly won, and it is expected the produce of the different seams can be brought into the market in a few months. It may be remarked that this company was the first to explore the coal basin of the Pas-de-Calais, and its persevering efforts have now been crowned with the success merited. An iron mine was some time since discovered in the neighbourhood of Morbihan, respecting which a correspondent of the Journal des Mines writes:—The ore produced from this mine is, perhaps, the richest in France. It is well adapted for the manufacture of steel, is very fusible, and produces a pig of as fine a quality as any known. This ore rests on a bed of beautiful red and yellow ochre, and the deposits, which have not been previously explored. Extending over a surface of 6,500,000 kilom, as last reported, and prices have almost regained their former firmness.

France. It is well adapted for the manufacture of steel, is very fusible, and produces a pig of as fine a quality as any known. This ore rests on a bed of beautiful red and yellow ochre, and the deposits, which have not been previously explored, extending over a surface of 6,500,000 kilom., can be looked upon as almost inexhaustible; and its position is such as to offer every facility for the establishment of a vast concern. The lode dips east, and increases in size as it goes down. The analysis of the ore gives oxide of iron 0.816, silicate of alumina 0.184. The Journal de Charteroi states that the position of the metallurgical industry in their district remains unchanged; the execution of orders, both for home and foreign consumption, keeps all employed. The usines are daily in receipt of fresh orders, and the recent imperial decree tends materially to keep prices high. There is comparatively nothing doing in ores. Sellers are are excessively firm, in the belief that the requirements generally are far greater than they really are.

The Minister of War has just caused to be placed among the productions of Algeria, at the Universal Exhibition, an ingot of gold, value 12,000 f.; and a block of silver of the value of 52,000 f., taken from the mines of La Calle, in the province of Constantina.

The price of iron in the provinces of Liege and Hainault scarcely varies during the past month, and the state of the iron trade in these localities continues a unusually propagatory. These great present from 38 to 40 blast

continues unusually prosperous. There are at present from 38 to 40 blast furnaces at work in Belgium, producing every day about 720,000 kilogrammes of cast-iron, which finds an outlet in France, Holland, Germany, and the United States. None of the foundries at Liège have at present any stock on hand, and many of them have orders for all they can make up to the end of the year. Contracts for from 5000 to 6000 tons of fine cestings have been entered into for France and Germany, and the demand for Hallend is clared as the contract of the contract of

castings have been entered into for France and Germany, and the demand for Holland is almost as great.

The railway works through Lyons, for uniting the Paris to Lyons and the Lyons to the Mediterranean lines, are being actively proceeded with. The portion from the Cours Rambeaud to the Chaussée Perache is terminated and ready to receive the rails. The three bridges over the Cours Charlemagne, and the two parallel streets, are also finished. The bridge over the Rhone is advancing rapidly, and all the iron girders are placed on the piers, except that furthest to the west. The walls of the railway station are raised high enough to receive the roofing. The bridge over the Saône is not so far advanced; but the single pier in the middle of the stream has passed the level of the water, whilst the mason-work on the two banks is ready to receive the east-iron tubing in which is to be laid down the rails, similar to that over the Menai Straits.

At paper of considerable value is understood to have been sent in to the

At paper of considerable value is understood to have been sent in to the At paper of considerable value is understood to have been sent in to the Prussian Government by its Consul-General in London, Mr. Hebeler, on the effect produced on the monetary circulation by the discoveries of gold in California and Australia. The views entertained by its author are held to be of considerable value just at this period, when the money markets of Europe are deranged, and the question of a general coinage for Germany is about to be brought again on the tapis. Mr. Hebeler is of opinion that the control of the c many is about to be brought again on the tapis. Mr. Hebeler is of opinion that the increased supply of gold, in consequence of the discoveries of the gold fields, has not and will not produce that derangement of values that the discovery of the South American mines by Spain formerly did. According to data which are cited in this memoir, little more than one-fifth of the amount of gold imported into England from American

markets, exclusive of those for our own consumption, and there is no other prospect than a brisk winter trade.

In the Lock and Hinge Trades of Darlaston and Willenhall, the demand is dull, and the same applies to the general trade of Wolverhampton. Of the Birmingham trades, there is little favourable to report. The leading houses in the Hardware Trade are, as usual, in possession of an average amount of orders, but, on the whole, business is inactive, and suffering more or less from the uncertainty relative to the ultimate result of the American complication. It may, however, be well to observe in reference to this affair, that the best informed American merchants here, who well know their own countrymen, and how to appreciate their political movements, do not entertain any apprehensions of a rupture, and secondary and sufficient the Continent; four-fifths return coffied to Australia, either as the representative of the bullion received from there, or as forwarded to the Continent; four-fifths return coffied to Australia, either as the representative of the bullion received from there, or as forwarded to the Continent; four-fifths return coffied to Australia, either as the representative of the bullion received from there, or as the representative of the bullion received from there, or as the representative of the bullion received from there, or as the representative of the bullion received from there, or as the representative of the bullion received from there, or as the representative of the bullion received from there, or as the representative of the bullion received from there, or as the representative of the bullion received from there, or as the representative of the bullion received from there, or as the representative of the bullion received from there, or as the representative of the bullion received from there, or as the representative of the bullion received from the realia, either as the representative of the bullion received from the reality as the receasary means of circulation in a constantly in bably turn out that the production of paper money by the various Governments has at least equalled the amount which the gold discoveries have brought into circulation.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of e the month of Oct

Ships, Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle 448139,989 Blyth	12	2,811
Sunderland 254 71,904 Scotch	16	2,099
Seaham 140 34,591 Welsh		13,612
Hartlepool & West Hart. 223 64,589 Yorkshire, &c		3,860
Stockton and Middlesbro' 28 6,831 Small coal and cinders.	5	1,268
Total	. 1227	341,557
Total imported in Oct., 1854—coal, culm, and cinders	***********	274,758
· Comparative Statement of 1854 and 1855.		
Imported from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1854 Ships 9,822	2,787,91	3 tons
Imported from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1855 , 9,114	2,545,40	
No. or other states	The state of the state of	1

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within

	the London district, during the month of Oct. :-		
edes		Tons 6 2,896 5,375	16
K		105,187	10
6	Coals by railway in Oct., 1854	82,490	10
r	Coals by canal in Oct., 1854	2,938	10
6	Comparative Statement of 1854 and 1855.		
y	Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1855	880,759	16
n			
	Increase in the year 1855—railways	118,906	13
-	Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1854	25,745	19
ĸ.	Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1855	19,173	13

THE SOLVENCY MUTUAL GUARANTEE COMPANY.

Decrease in the year 1855-canals ...

The principle of assurance becomes more and more developed in pro portion as the public learn the immense advantages to be derived from its adoption. Its application to provide against losses by fire, accidents, or infidelity of employés, as well as to the contingencies of life, has proved perfectly successful; but, although the value of the system has been long known in continental countries to be available for the prevention of losses known in continental countries to be available for the prevention of losses in monetary transactions, and the suppression of fraudulent trading, no institution of the kind was known in England until the establishment of the Solveney Mutual Guarantee Company. We referred to this enterprise in 1849, whilst it was yet in its infancy, remarking that there could be but one opinion as to the benefit to accrue from enabling the commercial community to guarantee against monetary risk; and, from the progress which has been made by the company up to the present time, we are justified in concluding that its objects are gradually increasing in appreciation by the public.

cial community to guarantee against monetary risk; and, from the progress which has been made by the company up to the present time, we are justified in concluding that its objects are gradually increasing in appreciation by the public.

The report of the directors to the assured members, presented at the ordinary general meeting, held at the offices on Thursday (Mr. E. Vansittart Neale in the chair), shows that, since the company commenced business—about the middle of the year 1852 to the close of 1854, up to which period the accounts presented were made, the total amount proposed for guarantee was 30,171,3551. Ss., and the amount guaranteed by the company, 9,687,5331. 7s. 7d. The difference between the value of the proposals made and those accepted presents the best assurance of the vigilance of the directors in the selection of the risks proposed for guarantee; and their regard for the interests of the company has led them to reject as speculative and unsound so large a number of proposals. During the two years ending Christmas, 1854, the number of claims sent in was 675, amounting to 40,9014. 18s. 1d.: of these, 610 were admitted for 34,5391. 16s. 3d. Of the remaining claims, 40 were inadmissible, in accordance with the rules, as "goods supplied prior to the company's liability." &c.; and 20 were under consideration at the close of the year. Three of the claims, amounting to 65351. 7s. 6d., were of a fraudulent character, and therefore inadmissible, no premium having been paid in either case until after the failure of the debtors concerned had been publicly known. One other claim for 31004 was also rejected as a palpable fraud, the larger portion of the amount representing accommodation bills, for which no value had been given; while, in respect of the remainder, no bona fade sale and delivery of goods had been made within the terms of the guarantee. These frandulent claims, though few in number, amounted to 80854. 7s. 6d. On examination of the foregoing details, a noticeable fact becomes apparent, in itsel

party and it was his opinion that the name of Charles Stuart Cansdell ould be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest benefactors of the commercial interest in England.

would be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest benefactors of the commercial interest in England.

Messrs. Ruck and Jackson, who retired by rotation, were re-elected, the election of Messrs. May and Gold was confirmed, and Messrs. Keysell and Batten added to the board of directors. Thanks were then voted to the directors, Mr. Cansdell, and the solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Charles

Welborne, and Slater.

Welborne, and Slater.

Mr. Lawrence, in acknowledging the vote on behalf of himself and colleagues, said that his great anxiety was to promote the interests of the company. He had been requested by his friend, Mr. Cansdell, to give his advice with regard to a certain action, and in all his legal experience he never remembered a more unwarrantable attack upon a company. A claim was made quite at variance with the rules of the society, and the claimants had recourse to a tribunal, before which such a cause ought never to have been taken; but the directors, by the advice of their clever, clear-headed, and fearless managing director, determined to resist the claim. A long correspondence caused, and were the members to trouble themselves to read the claimants' letters, they would be amused at the change which the directors' proceedings had caused. At the commencement, their letters were written in terms of threatening and vulgar abuse, whilst the latter were of that character that he might say they now approached them "with bated breath and whispered humbleness." He added, in justification of the claimants, that the gentleman who advised the earlier proceedings had been replaced by a man of high professional standing; and he had no doubt the matter would now be amicably settled. He con-

sidered that the society had most to dread from the apathetic indifference of its members, but he trusted that the period for that feeling was now past, and that the progress of the company would be henceforth even mose rapid than it had been hitherto. The thanks having been acknowledged by the other gentlemen who were honoured with the vote, the chairman declared the business of the meeting concluded.

An extraordinary meeting was immediately held, for the purpose of passing a resolution for enlarging the powers of the company with regard to receiving the investments on debentures re-imbursable at stated periods, which resolution was carried unanimously. This meeting, being of quite a formal character, was then dissolved. The company will henceforth be denominated "The Mercantile Guarantee and Assurance Company," as considerable additions have been made to its sphere of operapany," as considerable additions have been made to its sphere of operations, and it was deemed advisable to register the company under a more comprehensive title.

THE COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY. [By "ONE WHO WAS PRESENT AT THE MEETING."]

Those persons who were present at a meeting of shareholders of the Colonial Gold Company, convened by Lord Alfred Churchill, and held at the London Tavern, on Oct. 26, must have seen with some surprise, in the Mining Journal of the following day, an advertisement, signed by his lordship, professing to give the resolutions passed at the said meeting. In this we have an instance of the impropriety of coming to a precipitate conclusion, and of presuming that that which is the uppermost thought in your own mind must of necessity be agreed to by others. It is clear either that the advertisement was sent to you before the meeting, or else that there was a wilful misrepresentation of the proceedings. In short, Sir, the resolutions which appear in the advertisement were those proposed by his lordship, but not all passed. The first resolution was carried by a majority of 23 hands to 3, there being about a dozen more in the room who did not show hands. The next resolution, as it appears in the advertisement, was this—"That the shareholders do not consider themselves responsible for any money, nor bound to pay the recent call made, under the circumstances alleged in last report, until the proposed investigation has taken place."

Now, Sir, even the supporters of the first resolution could not stomach this, because they, as men of business, at once as wits absurdity. One Colonial Gold Company, convened by Lord Alfred Churchill, and held at

Station has taken place."

Now, Sir, even the supporters of the first resolution could not stomach this, because they, as men of business, at once saw its absurdity. One gentleman showed from the prospectus that the directors had reserved the power of calling for a second 100,000%, in two instalments of 10s. each, and that they had only called for 2s. 6d. a share. Another gentleman, who was subsequently appointed one of the committee, forcibly pointed out the illegality and usclessness of such a resolution. The result was, that the resolution which figures as second in the advertisement, and so recorded for ever in the Mining Journal, was not even put to the meeting, but was withdrawn. The subsequent resolution, appointing a committee, was the only sensible one, and if the meeting had been satisfied with passing that, and that only, no objection could very well have been raised, illegal as the meeting was in reference to the charter of the company, and considering that there were but 40 shareholders present out of a body of upwards of 900. It is much to the credit of the directors, under such circumstances, that they have granted permission to the committee to investigate the books and accounts of the company. That investigation is, I understand, now in progress. The consent to allow such an investigation, when, at a full and legally constituted meeting of the company, resolutions like those alluded to would probably not have passed, is a tolerably satisfactory proof, I think, that the directors do not shriak from enquiry, and that their honour, integrity, and management, have been very improperly impugned.

It is not sufficient to state that one of their agents has been extravagant, or that the operations have been unsuccessful. The directors have already shown their sense of what has been done in Victoria, by ordering all proceedings there to be appeared to have passed and the property impugned.

or that the operations have been unsuccessful. The directors have already shown their sense of what has been done in Victoria, by ordering all proceedings there to be suspended. They appear to have done all that they could do, and if they have not had their instructions attended to, they have had to submit tothe same miscry which many an unlucky merchant has reason to complain of—viz., that his ventures go to Australia, but that there is no return.

6,567 6

has reason to complain of—viz., that his ventures go to Australia, but that there is no return.

The circular note which accompanied the notice of call was, doubtless, a very weak one, and it would have been better if the directors had either said nothing, or been more explicit; but still it did not afford sufficient ground for the strong resolution passed at Lord Alfred Churchill's meeting. Explanations had been asked for and given, and if more had been wanted, more would, no doubt, have been furnished. The directors are men of high standing, and whatever may be said as to the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons—by those who do not make due allowance for the uncertainty of mining—their character for probity and honeur is unimpeachable. It was a great mistake to enter into gold quartz mining at all; but shareholders should look a little into themselves, and, perhaps, a large majority might find that they fell into the mania of the time, and purchased their shares because they expected to sell them at a higher price. Disappointed in that, they condemn the bona fide companies with those of less reputable character. Of all mining that for gold has ever been the most uncertain. Of all the companies formed for working the gold quartz of Australia the Colonial Gold Company is almost the only one now in active operation. Is support to be withdrawn from it just at the moment when it may be on the point of yielding some return? Surely that is not wisdom. The utmost confidence in Mr. Spence, the superintendent of the New South Wales branch is expressed on all sides, but Mr. Spence cannot do impossibilities; he must have aid from this quarter. Let the shareholders, then, pay the call, and not run the risk of forfeiting their shares, which must be the penalty in the event of non-payment.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

From a pamphlet and prospectus we have had sent to us, it appears that Mr. John

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

From a pamphlet and prospectus we have had sent to us, it appears that Mr. John H. Clement, late superintendent of the Nouveau Monde Company, has undertaken to promote a society of adventurers, to advance capital to further explore the mines of Marble Strings, situate on the north fork of the Mersed River, in California in the Empire State Quartz Mining Company, duly registered according to the law of the State of California: these permit limited liability.

The pamphlet sets forth notes by Mr. Clement on the mine and works, which he personally made during a visit to them in 1852. These give a description of operators carried on there both in the mine and reduction-works. For four seasons the Marble Springs vein has given regular results. From 913 tons of ore, of 2000 lbs., reduced is steam stamping mill, of 15-horse power, and analgamated under different process, there has been produced 88045. 188. 6d., making an average of \$17.05, or 91. 19 and 19 an

the laws of the la

No

After
it, for t
nity of
you wil
SORT
much ple
good and
in such i
—the wh
OLD At G
doubt on
a most if
feet from
gine-sha
erection
capital o
warrant
At G
most bes
fine cape
saw. T
have bra
it black
satisfied
their fut
doubt bu
requisite
EAST

On n ther the and like some of sols, bu courses find that to have hearer At S is every steps to so long

DEV
in the p
never s
shaft to
They hi
I have t
and see
as good
expense
engine, At I 40 tons the gre lode, I At S my reta

reports
the "ocan juc
I walkformed
in the
furnace
Sir, co
surface
at surf
lay of:
misinf
and re
By y
shall b

NE

result

•

renca

more dged

se of

the d at.

, in

ing.

ort,

the

esti-

nan, nted

ink

ant,

that

ken

the ares

ins

be law of the country in which their property was situated, as affecting them; we, theology, subjoint the missing laws of the country of Mariposa, made in Quartzburg, at a covenition of the quartz miners of the country, and which may, also, prove of interest to offers thins these infimediately concerned;

is correction of the quartz miners of the county, and which may also, prove of interest to others these time those immediately concerned;

I "fast all quartz veins now owned and occupied in the County of Mariposa, or shift may have readed as the county of Mariposa, or shift may have readed as the entire width of the vein, be that more or less. The interest of all prome claiming subsequent to the discovery shall be 250 feet in length, and the entire width of the vein, be that more or less. The interest of all prome claiming subsequent to the discovery shall be 250 feet in length, and the entire with of the voin.

That every vein of quartz now discovered, or which may be discovered, shall be recorded in the county clerk's office, defining the location, and clearly defining the recorded as above specified, within thirty days from the list July next, and all subsequent discoveries and claims within thirty days from the list July next, and all subsequent discoveries and claims within thirty days from the list July next, and all subsequent discoveries and claims within thirty days from the list July next, and all subsequent discovery person making a discovery of a quartz vein shall in some clear and disduct manner, in some prominent place, mark his name, and the date of the discovery; and further, that every owner of an interest in a quartz vein shall have said ingreat represented, either personally or by agent; and said interest shall be worked in good faith within aix months from the record in the county clerk's office.

That all lands adjoining to the veins, and necessary to the successful operation is mining, as for tunnelling, running adits, &c., shall be considered as the property of the party owning said vein, or that part of the vein for the successful working of the party owning said vein, or that part of the vein for the successful working of the party owning said vein, or that part of the vein for the successful working of the party of the means of the referees while adjusting their conflicting interests m

sad Sacramento papers, and that a copy of armisined to be substantial trives in Congress.

9. That for the full and faithful maintenance of these rules and regulations in our County of Mariposa we sacredly pledge our honour and our lives.

Mining is a favourite occupation with many, and with a careful selection of mines, and direction and managing power, it has been made to pay handsomely, and in none more so than in those in which Mr. Clement has held appointments since his first entering the mining field.

MINING IN THE TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

After a few years' absence from this district, I have had occasion to visit it, for the purpose of inspecting some mines, and have taken the opportunity of making observations on those in the neighbourhood. I doubt not you will afford me space for my remarks:—

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS was the object of my first day's journey. I was much pleased with the uppearances underground, and have no doubt it will make a good and lasting mine. They have easy ground and high priced cros, and are putting in such machinery as will, no doubt, save trouble and expense incurred by breakages—the whole reflects great credit on all concerned.

-use more renects great create on an concerned.

OLD WHEAL France cannot claim nearly the advantages of its neighbour, as the ores risen were of a low standard, and scarcely paid for dressing. The adventurers deserve better success, as they have vigourously carried on their operations; but it is said great losses have been sustained by inefficient machinery, although these are now obviated.

these are now obviated.

At Great West Sortridge, not far from Sortridge Consols, and no doubt on a parallel lode, the lode had been opened on in several places, and presented a most flattering appearance. The lode is large, contains gossan, and at only a few feet from surface had produced rich stones of fine ore. They are sinking a good engine-shaft, and making preparations for the necessary operations of the mine, and the erection of a steam-engine. They have a highly influential company, and a paid-up capital of 6000l. for working the mine. Judging from appearances, their prospects warrant a spirited trial, and there is little doubt but they will have a good mine.

warrant a spirited trial, and there is little doubt but they will have a good mine.

At GREAT SORTHIDGE, the adjoining sett, the lode at surface presents a most beautiful appearance; it is large, with plenty of fine gossan, and carries by it a fine capel, spotted with ore; the whole burrow, to surface, is one of the finest I ever saw. The channel of ground is composed of a splendid soft buff-colourest killas. They have broken from the lode some beautiful rocks of spar, mundic, and mixed with it black and grey ore. They are now driving east, and will, no doubt, ere long be astisfied as to the proper underlay of the lode, which will be a better guidance for their future operations. As a practical man, I should think there is not a shadow of doubt but that this will prove a good mine; they have a steam-engine creeted, and requisite machinery for working it.

East Sorthunder is situate powers the great to great the second of the control of t

EAST SORTRIDGE is situate nearer the granite range: there is not much work done here. Pits have been opened on the backs of the lode, which present indications sufficient to warrant a thorough trial; and, in order to fairly test it, they are about to erect a steam-engine.

on my return, I visited North Robert, adjoining the old mine, or rather the part where operations were began. I found they had a very kindly mine, and likely to improve; they have sold a large quantity of ore, and are now raising some of a better quality. I then walked to the trial shaft, nearer the Sortridge Consols, but from various reports I had seen some time before, about great and rich courses of ore producing so many tons to the fathom, I was very much surprised to find that instead of this the ends were very poor, and I do not think the agents ought to have so hastily put their engine, before a further trial had been given at the shaft nearer the Sortridge boundary.

At Sourg Robbre I also all the lates to the same trial had been given at the shaft nearer the sortridge boundary.

At SOUTH ROBERT, I should think, from the situation of the sett, there is every probability of some good lodes passing through it. They are taking proper steps to see the lodes, by shoding the sett over. There is no doubt of this, although so long neglected, becoming a good mining district.

so long neglected, becoming a good mining district.

Devon Wheal Buller, which I visited the following day, is situate is the parish of Buckland Monachorum, near the seat of Sir A. Builer, and I have never seen any young mine having better prospects. They have sunk the engineshalt to the 32, and I suppose, ere this, are driving the cross-course towards the lode. They have sampled, from the 29, 35 tons of good ore, and have 20 tons more dressed. I have no doubt by the next sampling they will have from 40 to 50 tons of good ore; and seeing the lode from the 32, there is nothing to prevent them from selling, monthly, as good a pile of ore as any mine in the distict. The mine must be now nearly paying expenses, and there are still other lodes well worthy of trial. They have a good 30-in. againe, and necessary machinery for carrying on the mine.

At Lady Berrha, the appearances are favourable: they intend to sample 40 tons, which speaks well for the concern. There is one great feature in the mine, the great cross-course ahead going east. Judging from the vugby character of this lode, I believe that it will be found to make great changes in sinking only a few feet.

lode, I believe that it will be found to make great changes in sinking only a few feet. At SORTEIDGE AND BEDFORD sett, over which I had a hasty glance on my return, I consider, that as regards working either this or the mine adjoining West Sortridge for tin, money may be better expended in trying the copper lodes. I was much pleased with the new shaft sunk, about 16 fms.; the lode is large, and producing fine rocks of gossan, spotted with ore; and taking a glance at Sortridge Consols, I believe it to be the Sortridge Consols lode, and have no doubt that, with a little persevenance in sinking the shaft on the course of the lode, this will be a good mine. See have amply water power, and a large wheel erected, and a drawing machine attached thereto. I shall, on my next visit, see this mine again, and endeavour to borrow a dial to see the exact run of the lode.

New Kars Conventary having been the subject of so meny condicting

berrow a dial to see the exact run of the lode.

New EAST CHOVNDALE having been the subject of so many conflicting reports, and some having said that the money expended was thrown away, I went to the "old knocked bal," carefully looked over the burrow of stuff, and an old miner can judge pretty well what indications were underground. Before I visited the mine I walked some distance with an old miner, who formerly worked there, and who instrumed me that the agent who worked there used to assure him that even the crops in the field plainly showed the run of the lode, by the great heat thrown up, as if a funase existed underground, but "Uncle Billy" did not believe, in fact "I tell'e, Sir, could hardly say, there was a lode existed," After inspecting the burrow at surface, I perfectly agreed with the working miner. I did not see any gossan or stuff at surface which indicated that a lode ever existed there, or would warrant the outly of a single penny; certainly adventurers in this concern must have been worfully misinformed, and the old engine-house and stack stand a mountent of misjudgment and reckless expenditure.

By your permission, Sir, the remaining reports of inspections in this neighbourhood.

and reckless expenditure.

By your permission, Sir, the remaining reports of inspections in this neighbourhood shall be duly forwarded by—

A MINE AGENT.

NARROW ESCAPE-THE SAPETY CAGE. - As three miners were ascending NARROW ESCAPE—THE SAFETY CAGE.—As three miners were ascending Stonelaw Pit, near Glasgow, through some unforeseen cause, the engine became unmanageable, and the eage, with its occupants, were hurriedly drawn to the top pulleys, and would have been precipitated from a height of 70 feet among the working machinery underneath, which must have resulted in a fatal accident, but was prevented by the precaution of the proprietors, having recently furnished their pits with Messrs. White and Grant's safety cage. The cage and men were safely arrested under the pit-head pulleys, and the men were enabled to descend uninjured from their perilous position. About a year ago two men were killed at Barguidy pit-head pulleys, and their perilous position. About a year ago two men were killed at Barguidy ry, under precisely similar circumstances, there being at that time ry, under precisely similar circumstances, there being at that time cty cages on the pit. This should serve as a warning to those colowners who have not yet adopted the safety cage. no safety cages liery owners wi

At West Wheal Damsel, Henry Cock, aged only 11 years, was over alanced, while lifting a stone into a barrow, fell into the level, and was killed.

CONNEMARA MINING COMPANY—EXECUTION.—In the Court of Queen's CONYEMARA MINING COMPANY—EXECUTION.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, in the cause "Tyrrell e. the Connemara Company," Mr. Browne moved for a rule calting on defendants to show cause why the plaintiff should not be at liberty to issue execution on a judgment for 1394., obtained against the company, against four gentlemen who were shareholders. The company was registered under the Joint-Stock Registration Act, and as the plaintiff had been unable to obtain satisfaction from the company, he now sought to issue execution against four gentlemen who were shareholders in Aug., when the judgment was obtained. Lord Campbell: The practice is to proceed soriatim against the shareholders, because the position of each, with reference to the company, might be different. For instance, one might not have been a shareholder when the debt was contracted. Mr. Browne said he would consider whether he would take a rule which would include the four shareholders, or a rule against each of them.

At Liverpool, on Tuesday, a very successful trial of the acrew-colliers.

At Liverpool, on Tuesday, a very successful trial of the screw-collier Carbon, took place in a run to the Great Ormshead and back, the engines performing \$5 revolutions, the vessels making \$9\ckap{k}\$ knots, and drawing 11 ft. 4 in. This vessel is bailt on Hodgson's patent tubular principle, and is intended to carry 1000 tons. She was built to trade between Newcastle and London.

WEERLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED. APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

C. Schiele: Motive power.—G. J. Dalman: Earthenware glazes.—J. Reattie: Furnaces.—A. V. Newton: Casting solid and hollow articles in metal.—J. Roberts: Cements,—P. Bouchet: Moving submerged bodies.—H. Hughes: Compensating for wear of machinery subject to rectilinear motion.—R. L. Johnson: Gas from peat, &c.—E. D. Thomson: Steam holler furnaces.—G. Adamson: Travelling crane.—D. Chadwick, and H. Frost, G. Hanson, and J. Chadwick: Water and gas meters, and motive power engine.—J. Beattie: Railway wheels and axies.—J. Mitchel: Apparatus for washing ores, &c.—J. H. Denning: Projectiles.—Capt. F. Uchatius: Manufacturing cast-steel.—G. Rennie: Boilers of marine-engines.—R. Peyton; Wrought-iron fences and gates.—T. Greaves: Motive-power.—R. A. Brooman: Indicating and regulating height of water in boilers.—T. Grahame: Floating batteries.—J. B. Howell: Steel.—asting.—J. Denner: Farnaces.—W. Rothera: Boil, screw, blank, and rivet machinery.—J. H. Johnson: Rolling iron.—W. E. Newton: Condensers.—P. M. Parsons: Joints of pipes and tubes.—J. F. Believillie: Suoke-consuming apparatus.—W. H. Lancaster and J. Smith: Consuming smose.—J. Onions: Utilising smoke, heated air, and gases from furnace fires.—R. W. Pyne and W. Malam: Gas.—W. C. Taylor: Marine-engines.—J. Wakefield: Machinery for screw blanks, nails, pins, rivets, &c.—J. D. M. Stirling: Coating metals.—W. Smith: Sewing-machines.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS NEALED.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

J. Lacassagne and R. Thiers, Lyons—An electro-metric regulator for electric tele-graphing, lighting, and electro-motive purposes. stones and ores.
D. Daiton, Chester—Furnaces for the smeting iron ore and ironatone, and other
M. Butcher and T. H. Newey, Birmingham—Forge hammers.
C. C. E. Minië, Paris—Muskets or portable fire-arms.
H. Holland, Westifeld, Hampden, U.S.—The method of treating metalliserous sulA. E. L. Bellford, Essox-street, Strand—A new apparatus for regulating the speed
of steam—engines.

H. Holland, Westfield, Hampden, U.S.—The method of treating metaniserous suiA. E. L. Bellford, Essex-street, Strand—A new apparatus for regulating the speed
of steam-engines.
J. B. Howell, Sheffield—Mode or modes of consuming more effectually the gas and
the gaseous products evolved during the combustion of fuel.
A. Dubrulle, Lille (Nord)—Safety-lamps.
W. B. Wilton, Lowestoft—Furnaces for steam-engines.
W. Bye, Miles Platiting, near Manchester—Improved railway-wheels, which may
also be employed for other similar purposes.
R. Walker and A. McKenzie, Glasgow—Electric Telegraphs.
T. W. Lord, Leeds—Safety and other lamps.
J. J. W. Watson, Old Kent-road, and T. Slater, St. Paneras—Galvanic batteries,
and in the application of electric currrents to the production of electrical illumination
and of heat, and in the production of chemical products by the aforesaid improvements in galvanic batteries.
H. Clayton, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square—Manufacture of bricks. [press.
R. Dudgeon, New York—Raising heavy weights by means of a portable hydraulic
W. E. Newton, Chancery-lane—Construction of, and method of applying, brakesto
railroad carriages, engines, and tenders, for the purpose of preventing collisions; also,
machinery for cutting metal or other substances.
T. Morris, Birmingham, and W. Johnson, Washwood Heath, near Birmingham—
Depositing alloys of metal.
Admirat the Earl of Dundonal, Belgrave-road—Bituminous substances, thereby rendering them available for purpose to which they never heretofore have been successfully applied.
J. A. Phillips, Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars—Purifying tin.
W. Keates, Liverpool—Fire-boxes for locomotive and other steam-boilers.

FURNACES .- Mr. T. R. Crampton, C.E., of the Adelphi, has patented FURNACES.—Mr. T. R. Crampton, C.E., of the Adelphi, has patented an improvement in locomotive and other boiler-furnaces, which consists in caploying a series of gat bars arranged transversely in a furnace of a steam-boiler, one bar below another, and somewhat forward of each other, thus producing a shelving grating, with spaces for the passage of air horizontally between the bars. At the lower part of such series of shelving bors is a series of ordinary fire-bars, which receive the well-lignited fuel descending down the shelving bars, and which are so connected with an axis as to allow fire to be dropped upon them when desired.

XMALLEABLE CAST-IRON.—Mr. John Crowley, iron-founder, of York, has patented some improvements in the manufacture of malleable cast-iron: the inventor combines chloride of sodium, carbonaceous matter, oxide of manganese, carbonate of lime, and wrought-iron scraps, and the application thereof to the manufacturing of malicable cast-iron.

STEAM-ENGINES.—Mr. T. W. Bunning, C.E., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has patented some improvements in steam-engines, which consist of an arrangement of trunk-engines in which the steam from the boiler is only admitted under the piston to perform the up-stroke, while it is made to enter through a slide of a particular construction into the upper part of the cylinder, there to work expansively and perform the down-stroke.

Jonning SLABS of SHEET-IRON.—A patent has been granted to Mr. Ber-

to perform the up-stroke, while it is made to enter through a sourch a paramous construction into the upper part of the cylinder, there to work expansively and perform the down-stroke.

JOINING SLABS OF SHEET-IRON.—A patent has been granted to Mr. Bertram, a practical engineer, employed in Woolvich Dockyard as foreman of the factory. His invention consists of a perfectly new and economical process of firmly joining together slabs of sheet-from work, for the purpose of making boilers, building ships, and erecting bridges, &c., without the use of rivets. This novel method of welding the iron, instead of joining it by the rough means hitherto in use—that of rivetting—is carried out by fusing the two edges of the plates to be adhered, and striking them simultaneously on both sides. By this means the structure is rendered materially lighter, and much stronger. Some experiments have been treated by order of the Lordor of the Admiralty, in presence of the officers of the Dockyard, who are authorised to report thereon. The result of their deliberations will shortly be made known. It has been hitherto considered impossible to make an unlimited surface of iron; hence the system of rivetting has been so far perpetuated, but it is now about to be supersedully the inneurous boiler explusions, and the defectiveness of the rivetting system in shipbuilding, which does not admit of the strength required, gave Mr. Bertram the idea that some important improvements might be made available, and thus far his exertions have succeeded, so as to warrant the belief that his new system will be universally introduced where the old principle has so long been found faulty, and through which such innumerable accidents have occurred.

A New Expansive Valve Motion for Sexan-Engines was described.

exertions have succeeded, so as to warrant the belief that his new system will be universally introduced where the old principle has so long been found faulty, and through which such innumerable accidents have occurred.

A NEW EXPANSIVE VALVE MOTION FOR STEAM-ENGINES was described at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, by Mr. G. M. Miller, of Dublin. In this motion a single cocentric only is used on the driving axle; this works the rod of one of the valves direct, and the rod of the second valve is worked by the eccentric through the intervention of a loose ring on the driving axle, having two arms projecting at right angles to each other, to one of which the second valve-rod is attached, the other arm being connected with the eccentric. By this means a similar motion is given to both valves, but corresponding to the relative positions of the two crants at rightangles to each other. The eccentric is moulded upon a transverse slide, which is capable to each other. The eccentric is moulded upon a transverse slide, which is capable to being moved backwards and forwards across the axle by means of a handle, answering to the ordinary reversing handle or lever, and acting through the medium of a pair of racks and pinions. By moving the transverse slide the throw of the eccentric is altered or reversed, thereby enabling the engine to be worked expansively or reversed. A model of the new motion was exhibited, showing it as applied to a locomotive engine; and the particulars were given of the successful working of the new motion in two engines upon the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland.

**IMPROVED SPRING FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—The construction of this spring is very simple, and it is almost entirely machine-made: the spring is formed of plain flat steel plates, with the ends cut off square, all the same thickness and width throughout, and differing only in length. These are all bent or crassal and with throughout, and differing only in length. These are all bent or crassal and with throughout, and diff

—W. Bridge Adams, of London: Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

HEPPEL's ROTARY PUMP.—The chief advantages of this pump (of which a general description appeared in the Mining Journal of Oct. 13) are, that having large passages, and no valves, but little throtting of the water takes place. From this circumstance, joined with that of there being no alternating or reciprocating motion, it may be worked at considerable velocities without loss of power. The same circumstance qualifies it particularly well for dealing with water charged with any amount of impurities or floating substances. In this particular its action resembles very closely that of the common scoop-wheel. It differs from it, however, in being able to lift to any required height, instead of being confined, as the scoop-wheel is, to a lift of about half its own diameter. The possession of these properties adapts it extremely well to the purpose of draining wet foundations, as well as to those of sevage and shigs pumps. A pump of this kind, which has been for some months employed in draining foundations of bridges on the South-Eastern of Switzerland Railway, is found, when well fixed, and worked by four men, to throw from 150 to 200 gallons per minute from 8 to 9 ft. high. This pump has a working epinder of 15 not diameter, and weights altogether about 5 cwts. Further information respecting these pumps may be obtained from the inventor, or from Messrs. R. Gordon and Co., engineers, Stockport. pumps may be obta gineers, Stockport.

THE IRON TRADE.—" Ironmaster," in this day's Worcester Journal, says —"Since I hast wrote to you the price of pigs has rather declined. Some of the workmen have struck for an advance of wages; meetings have been held at West Bromwich and elsewhere by placards, headed "Siarvation." Some thousands of workmen attended, and, of course, there were Chartist speakers, and the subject the price of bread. The resolution unanimously adopted was, "That a memorial be presented to Her Majesty, requesting her to be graciously pleased to issue an order that the exportation of the people's food shall cease forthwith, and imploring her to take such measures as may be deemed advisable, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to check the monopoly by which the price of bread is raised beyond the proper and remunerative price, and thereby causes such deep suffering to the industrious portion of her subjects." The next meeting is to be held on Sunday, when the memorial will be ready for signature. There were at least 10,000 persons present last Saturday. Of one thing you may be sure, the masters not only will withstand advancing wages, but they will very probably, before the year is out, give notice for a reduction. It is very unlikely, from all I see, that prices will be maintained for any length of time at the rate of to-day. The large pigi-iron buyers are still using up their stocks, so that the market is inactive, and prices rather lower. I am sorry to say we have another failure this week. Mesers, Motteram and Beeley, of Toll End Purnaces, are about 38,000, including the remainder of the purchase money for the works; against this they have their works, which are freehold and extensive, together with a considerable stock and book debts. It is not intended by them to offer anything less than full payment to every creditor, which I believe they will be able to effect with time. I do not think any one can be affected by this failure, as there are no heavy creditors." "Since I last wrote to you the price of pigs has rather declined. Some of the work

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

Abstract from Browne's Cornish Engine Reporter, from 21st Sept. to 20th Oct.:-PUMPING ENGINES. Number reported

Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs.

Average number of strokes per minute.

Gallons of water drawn per minute.

Average duty of 14 engines, being million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by {
the consumption of 1 ewt. of coals

Actual horse-power employed per minute.

Average consumption of coals per horse-power per hour, in lbs.

ROTARY ENGINES.—WHIMS.

Number reported. Number reported
Number of kibbles drawn
Average depth of drawing, in fins.
Average number of horse-whim kibbles drawn the average depth to by consuming 1 evt. of coals.

Average duty of 10 engines, as above 191.4 Fowey Consols, 22 in. double NHIM ENGINES.
Par Consols, 24 in. single
Fowey Consols, 22 in. double
Devon Great Consols, 30 and 16 in. Sims' combined Million lbs. 24.1 Great Polgooth, 35 in. double Million Ibs.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

ENGLAND .- Subjoined are the traffic returns of the various English lines for the last week :-1855. 1854. London and North-Western
Lancashire and Yorkshire
London and South-Western
London and Brighton
Great Western London and Brighton
Great Western
North-Eastern
South-Eastern
Great Northern
Chester and Holyhead
Manebester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union
Bristol and Exeter.
East Lancashire
London and Blackwall
Lancaster and Carlisle
Midland
Oxford and Wolverhampton
Neweastle and Carlisle.
Shrewsbury and Chester Newcastic and Carisic Shrewsbury and Chester South Wales South Devon South Yorkshire and River Dunn Paff Vale West Hartlepool Railway and Harbour... Total £312.787 £299,396 SCOTLAND. - The returns on Scotch lines are : - 1855. 1854 Caledonian
Edinburgh and Glasgow
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee.
Glasgow and South Western
North British 2,714 Total . £30,369 £29,878 IRELAND. -The Irish returns are :-Belfast and Ballymena
Dublin and Belfast Junction
Dublin and Kingstown
Dublin and Kingstown
Dublin and Drogheda
Great Southern and Western
Midland Great Western
Ulster 1855. 1854. 1,423 £17,311

RAILWAY TRAFFIC .- The traffic returns of railways in the United King-RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending November 3, amounted to 391,491/1, and for the corresponding week of 1854 to 373,431/4, showing an increase of 18,1767. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted, for the week ending as above, to 174,223/4, and for the corresponding week of last year to 166,826/1, showing an increase of 7397!.

The increase on the Great Northern Railway amounted to 26671; on the London and South-Western, to 17631; on the London and South-Western, to 17631; on the London and South-Western, to 17631; and on the South-Eastern, to 28751; total, 98391. But from this must be deduced 394, the decrease on the Eastern Counties, 1394, on the London and Bluckwall, and 2294! on the London, Brighton, and South-Coast—together, 24921; leaving the increase, as above, 7397!.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 217,2381, and for the corresponding period of 1851 to 266,4894, showing an increase of 10,7791. In the receipts of those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 18,1794, as compared with the corresponding week of 1851.

The Railway Calls falling due in November amount to 472,1667.

The Railway Calls falling due in November amount to 472,165t. In the corresponding month of last year it was 831,627t. The total calls for the eleven months of the present year are 12,406,637t., against 12,903,702t. in the corresponding period of 1851, and 10,325,777t. in 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HANWOOD, AND WELSHPOOL RAILWAY. An influential meeting, in support of this project, was held, on Friday last, at

An influential meeting, in support of this project, was held, on Friday last, at Shrewsbury.

Mr. R. B. BLAKEMONE in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said they had met together to consider a proposal for a railway from Shrewsbury into the important county of Montgomery. There could be but one opinion as to the desirability of a line which would place them in direct communication with the principality, and there could be no doubt that Shrewsbury would be materially benefited by having such a railway. He would request Mr. France to bring the present proposal before the meeting.

Mr. France stated that the project contemplated a railway between Shrewsbury and Welshpool, by way of Hanwood and Westbury, with a branch from the former place to Minsterly. He need not tell them that the proposal for a line of railway from Shrewsbury through Montgomeryshire had long been a subject of contention among parties holding contrary opinions as to the precise route to be adopted. He would not weary them with a recapitulation of those conflicting sentiments, which, through the agency of the local press, had already been brough before the public ad thirm, and some might be inclined to think ad nauseum. The tenacity with which both parties had adhered to their biaseed sentiments had, fortunately, led to the formation of a company that had brought forward a modium project, embracing the most salient points in the hitherto conflicting routes. It may, perhaps, be proper that be should state that the pecuniary and other influence of the projectors of the Shrewsbury scheme of last year was transferred to the Oswestry and Newtown Company, u. conditions that they would promote an extension to Shrewsbury in the next session of Parilament. In consideration of that stipulation, the present line had been projected by the officers of the Oswestry and Newtown Company, in conjunction with other parties locally interested. It was at first considered desirable that the line be made as direct as possible, and mainly following i thousand-and-one bubble schemes annually palmed upon the public by unseruputous adventurers.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Caunp proposed a resolution, approving of the project as submitted to the meeting by Mr. France.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Euson, and carried unanimously. Mr. Bannam and Mr. Banoar seconded, a proposition nominating a committee to co-operate with the promoters in carrying out the line.

This resolution was also carried, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CARMARTHEN AND CARDIGAN RAILWAY. At a meeting in connection the this company, at which were present Messrs, J. Lloyd Davis, M. P., J. R. L. Lloyd,

with this company, at which were present Messrs. J. Lloyd Davis, M. P., J. R. L. Lloyd, I. K. Brunel, and R. Broule, the various plans were submitted to the inspection of Mr. Brunel, who stated that the new route, with a station at John's Town, would be about three miles shorter than that originally proposed, but that it would entail difficult gradients and heavy working expenses; also, if that line were adopted, the swived bridge across the Towy would be a permanent structure. He recommended that the station should be erected, according to agreement with the Town Council, at Kidswelly Fach, with an extension across a permanent stone bridge, over the River Towy, above the Carmarthen bridge, to the South Wales Railway station, at Myrtle Hill, and it is more than probable that this recommendation will be adopted.

The Great Northern Railway directors have advertised for an engineer,

ONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN BAILWAY.

CONTRACTS FOR STORES FOR THE YEAR 1856.—The Directors a
per of Contract.

No. of Contract. of Contract.

Fronwork.
Oil, burning, &c.
Oils, various, and turpentine.
Oil-cloth.

Augers, hammers, &c. Tin, block.

act.
act addubes for locomotives.
bbs.
18. Leather.
19. Lead, white and red.
19a. Lead, ingot, sheet, and pipe.
20. Iron, Yorkshire.

Copper.
Canvas,
Curpets and rugs,
Crucibles,
Curled hair.
Copper and brass work,
Colours.

Colours. Drysaltery. Coach trimmings.

Cotton waste, Glass, plate. Glass, various, Hardware. Brushes and pencils. Nails and tacks. 17a. 17b. Nails a. 17c. Screws. 17d. Gas fittings. Locks.

29. Tin, block.
30. Tin, sheet and spelter.
31. Varnishes.
32. Sundries, consisting of baskets, felt, candles, soap, brooms, pitch, links, sponge, hose, pipes, for sinals, sieves, cement, India-rubber, flannel, calico, &c.
34. Hats.
35. Caps.

17e. Locks.

17f. Lamp cottons.

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on and after Monday, 5th November, on application, in writing, to the secretary, Euston Station, London.

Forms of tender for each contract are printed separately; and parties applying should state the particular contract or contracts for which they propose to tender. Patterns may also be inspected on and after Monday, 5th November, from Ten till Four o'clock, at the Company's Pattern Room, Euston Station; and any further information required may be obtained on application to the heads of the several departments. Tenders to be sent in on or before Ten o'clock on Monday, 19th November. By order of the Directors, CHAS. E. STEWART, Sec. Euston Station, Oct., 1855.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To Messrs. Larnach and Walker, 37, Cannon-street, London.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me guaranteed shares of £20 each in the Geelong and Melbourne Kallway Company, at and I hereby undertake to necept the scaled certificates, and to pay for the same on receipt of the allotment letter.

Name Address Profession or business Usual signature

BANKING AND GUARANTEE BUSINESS COMBINED.

The MERCANTILE GUARANTEE BUSINESS COMBINED.—
The MERCANTILE GUARANTEE AND ASSULANCE COMPANY (Registered Provisionalty), in union with, and to supersede, the Solveney Mutual Guarantee Company, Incorporated for the Guarantee of Debts, Bills, Notes, Bonds, and other Monetary Risks; and also for Banking in combination with Debt Guarantee, whereby commercial transactions will be greatly facilitated.

LONDON 33, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE,
MANGUESTER ... 23, BIOWN STREET.
LIVERPOOL ... 35, OLD HALL STREET.
Capital £250,000, in shares of £5 each.—Deposit 10s, per share.
No calls are contemplated, but the holders of stares may pay up, at any time, the whole or any part of such shares. The liability of shareholders limited to the amount of their shares.
This company is not to be regarded as a new institution, but simply as an extension and reconstruction, on the proprietary system, of the Solvency Mutual Guarantee Company, which, since its complete registration in 1825, has, even with the limited powers afforded by the purely mutual constitution, and in the face of many and vast difficulties, achieved a position and attained an amount of business which it is confidently asserted have never been equalled by any institution within the same time. This success, it is believed, will be greatly augmented and consolidated by a further development of its powers.

The plan, as now extended, offers to shareholders a safe and (especially by means

This success, it is believed, will be greatly augmented and (especially by means development of its powers.

The plan, as now extended, offers to shareholders a safe and (especially by means of the discount branch) lucrative investment, besides reserving to them one-third of the profits arising from the guarante business of the company. The remaining two-thirds of these profits to be divided among the assured members, who, in addition to the advantages conferred by their guarantees, will derive legitimate and most valuable assistance through the discount, reference, and debt recovery departments. The business of the company, which, by the deed of constitution, may be greatly extended, comprises chiefly—

extended, comprises chiefly

extended, comprises chiefly—
THE DEBT GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The application of the principle of assurance to this purpose is based upon accurately complied tables, by which it is demonstrated that, among the immense number of merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and traders of Great Britian, there is in each occupation, within equal periods, a determinate average amount of insolvency.
THE BANKING AND DISCOUNT DEPARTMENT.
The objects of this department are, by discounting trade bills covered by guarantees issued by the company, to afford to the shareholders a safe profit, and to the assured the advantages of a "discount account" in union with a guarantee on their gross annual sales.

gross annual sales.

The system adopted will, when fully developed, differ in no material respect from the usual business of the joint-stock banks.

Persons, therefore, who seek for a permanent or temporary investment of their surplus capital at the highest rate of interest compatible with safety, will find in this branch of the company's operations a means certainly not less safe and remunerative than any afforded by the joint-stock and private banks.

Applications for shares, prospectures, agencies, &c., to be made at the chief offices of the company, 33, King William-street, City.

CHARLES STUART CANSDELL, Managing Director.

CHARLES STUART CASSDELL, Managing Director.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Mercantile Guavantee and Assurance Company.

GENTLEMES,—I request that you will allot me
company; and in consideration of such allotment, or any less number you may appropriate to me, I hereby undertake to pay the sum of
to execute the Deed of Settlement when required.

Dated this day of 185 Signature

Residence

Profession or trade

PY DIRECTION of the Vice-Chancellor Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, the Judge to whose Court this matter is attached. Notice is hereby siven, that the said Judge will proceed, on Thursday, the 6th day of December, 1855, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at his Chambers, il, New-square, Limoln's Ian, London, to SETTLE the LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES of this company; and that after such list shall have been settled, no party affected thereby will be allowed to dispute the same without leave of the High Court of Chancery first obtained.

RICHARD BLOXAM, Chief Clerk, R. P. HARDING, Official Manager, 4, Lothbury.

TUCKER, GREVILLE, AND TUCKER, 28, St. Swithin's-lane, Solicitors.

St. Elmanese.

QUARRYING COMPANY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that the RIGHT and INTEREST of the said company in the valuable LEAD and COPPER MINES, known as the GREAT CAMBRIAN MINES, situate in the parishes of Lincelltyd and Llanabar, in the county of Merionetia, with all the RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, and APPURTENANCES, as demised by leases, dated the 16th December, 1853, and the 27th of May, 1834, for 24 years, from the 29th day of September, 1853 (wanting 21 days), subject to the yearly rent of £5, and 1-10th oryalty; together with all the MACHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIALS on the surface belonging to the said company at the said mines, subject to certain conditions of sale, copies of which may be had on application to the official manager, or his solicitors, from whom also permission to inspect the property may be obtained.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Roder Palaker Handing, the official manager, 4. Lothbury, London, by whom proposals in writing will be received up to the 6th day of December, 1855, when the same will be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor Sir William Pack Wood, the Judge to whose Court the winding-up of the said company is attached.

pany is attached. TUCKER, GREVILLE, AND TUCKER, 28, St. Swithin's-lane, Solicitors for the said Official Manager, Dated this 3d day of November, 1855.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the HIGH COURT OF CHAN-DUFFY AGAINST MACCREA.

DUFFY AGAINGT MACCREA.

The CREDITORS of HENRY ENGLISH, late of Fleet-street, in the City of London and of Dublia, ireland, mining engineer, who died in or about the month of April 1855, are, by their solicitors, on or before the 4th day of December, 1855, to COMF IN and PROVE THEIR DEBYS at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Thursday, the 6th day of December 1855, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

SAML RAVEN, 35, Southampton-buildings, London, Plaintiff's Solicitor. Dated this 1st day of November, 1855.

CHESTERFIELD WATER-WORKS,—CONTRACTS FOR CAST HESTERFIELD WATER-WORKS,—CONTRACTS FOR CAST
IRON PIPES, VALVES, HYDRANYS, AND OTHER CASTINGS,—The
Directors of the Chesterfield Water-Works and Gas Light Company will meet at thei
office, in Chesterfield, on Wednesday, the 21st November inst., at Two o'clock in the
afternoon, to receive TENDERS, or PROPOSALS, for several miles in length o
CAST-IRON MAINS and SERVICE PIPES, as also for a number of STOP COCKS
HYDRANTS, AIR-VALVES, GIRDERS for BRIDGES, and OTHER CASTINGS.
Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information may be had, fron
and after Monday, the 12th inst., on application at the office of Mr. John W. LEATHER
civil engineer, Leeds.

SHIPPON AND HALLEWELL, Law Clerks to the said Company.
Chesterfield, Nov. 1, 1855.

DATENT RIGHTS OF NEW REVOLVING STEAM-ENGINE successfully worked, offering a very favourable margin in point of an SALE.—Address, "A. B.," 28, Charterhouse-square, London.

SCRAP STEEL.—ON SALE, from 1 to 100 tons OLD LOCOMO
TIVE SPRINGS, in pieces.—Apply to T. POLLITT, 7, Cooper-st., Manchyster. TOR SALE, TWO (10ths) PARTS of a valuable MINE PROPERTY.

Lode found to be exceedingly rich, valued at £100 per fm.; ores worth over

£70 per tun. Fully expect to pay dividends within six months, of not less than 50
per cent. per annum. The remaining 8-10ths are held by a private party, who will
not part with any of them.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. John Sisse, Slimeford Offices, Tavistock.

WEST POLBERRO. - TWENTY-FIVE SHARES TO BE SOLD.
BY TENDER. The shares in this prince of the sold. BY TENDER. The shares in this mine are now becoming very difficult to obtain, and are rapidly advancing in price.—Apply to Mr. Tuos. Gossa, sharebroker Bath. N.B. WANTED TO PURCHASE, TWENTY ZION.

MIDLAND MINING COMPANY, ASHOVER,
APEW of the LAST SHAKES issued by the above company, bearing a preference
of 7% per cent., remain UNALLOTTED, and are NOW OFFERED to the public, by
order of the committee.—Application to be made to Mr. James Benting, purser,
Chesterfield.

DARYTES COMPANY OF IRELAND.—The QUARTERLY MEETING of the adventurors will be HELD on Wednesday, the 7th day streember inst, at Twelve of book precisely, at the offices of the company, 29, Essa treet, Strand.—Nov. 1, 1853. By order of the Committee of Management

ESGAIR MWYN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at their offices, 113, Penchurch-street, on Friday, the 16th inst., at Two o'clock, for the purpose of authorising the directors to borrow upon debenture, or otherwise, a sum not exceeding £2000.

113, Fenchurch-street, Nov. 8, 1855.

FREDK. ROBINSON, Sec.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP (ST. HILARY).—NOTICE.—
Any PERSON, or PERSONS, having any CLAIM as SHAREHOLDERS in
WHEAL FRIENDSHIP, St. Hilary, Corinwall, are requested to FORWARD suchous
CLAIM, with particulars, to Capt. Joseph Richards, Wheal Friendship, St. Hilary,
Cornwall, within seven days from the date hereof, or will forfeit all right, title, or
benefit.—Dated Wheal Friendship, Nov. 10, 1855. POYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this

OYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this company hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL upon the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on or before the 29th day of November, 1853.

By the terms of the agreement constituting the company, all shares of those proprietors who do not pay the said call of 21 per share within 30 days after the 29th November will be absolutely forfeited.

The form to make the payment will be delivered upon application at the office, and the certificates must be lodged at the same time to have the payment endorsed lighteon.

38, Broad-street-buildings, Sept. 26, 1855.

MPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION .- Notice is

MPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD at the office of the association, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, on Thursday, the 22d day of November inst., to receive the Report of the Directors.

At this meeting, two auditors will be elected in the place of John Betts Illidge and George Allender, Eagris., resigned. Proprietors desirous of becoming candidates for the office of auditor are requested to notify the same to the secretary seven days before the time of election.

Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 2, 1855.

(OLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.—At a Meeting of a body of share-holders of the Colonial Gold Company, held at the London Tavern, Bishops-gate-street, on Friday, the 26th of October last, a committee was appointed for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the company. The SHAREHOLDERS are now requested to ATTEND at the London Tavern on Thursday, the 15th inst., at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee.

ALFRED S. CHURCHILL, Chairman of Committee.

12, Upper Belgrave-street, Nov. 9, 1855.

THE NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER-BOOKS of this company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 14th, till Thursday, the 29th inst., preparatory to the payment of the last half of the dividend of 5 per cent., on and after the latter date. The dividend warrants will be forwarded to the registered address of each shareholder.

By order of the Committee of Management, DAVID BUDGE, Sept. London, 6, Queen-street-place, Thames-street, Nov. 6, 1855.

PORTLAND IRON COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company, held at their offices, No. 17, Gresham-street, London, on Tuesday, the 6th day of November, 1855,

JAMES THOMAS COOKNEY, Esq., in the chair,

A large and influential body of shareholders being present, it was— Moved by Mr. John Henry Anderson, seconded by Mr. Edward Dore Warrington olved unanimously :— orks be sold to Mr. William Lancaster.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by R. Harrison, Esq., and resolved unanime. That the Portland Iron Company be dissolved from this day, and notice duly published.

Moved by Richard Harrison, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Charles Edward Fuller:

That the thanks of the meeting be voted to the Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

The conduct in the chair.

NG IN EERS, MECHANISTS, ARTISTS, BUILDERS, CHEMISTS, MUSICIANS, and all SCIENTIFIC Professionals and Amateurs, will find at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC every Novelty, in Peace or War, likely to interest Inventors, Capitalists, or Students. Modelson the largest scale; LECTURES by the ablest professors; EXHIBITIONS constantly varied, and most instructive and amusing. Open 12 hours daily.—Admission to the whole, ONE SHILLING. Liberal arrangements entered into with conductors of Railway Excursion, heads of Schools, Factories, and large employers of Skilled Labour; and Special Illustrations given for Operators and Scholars. Inventors and Manufacturers of Unique Articles of Utility or Beauty are invited to judge for themselves of the advantage of having their Dosigns and Products displayed at the POTYTECHNIC, the most frequented and highly patronised Institution of the kind in Europe, and one invariably visited by all scenus and celebrities arriving in Legicon. Particulars on application, personally or by letter, to J. H. Peppen, Esq., Managing Director.

SHE Hangery — In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' WINDING. UP ACTS, 1818 and 1849, and of the GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.

BY DIRECTION of the Vice-Chancellor Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, the Judge to whose Court this matter is attached,—Notice is hereby iven, that the said Judge will proceed, on Thursday, the 6th day of December, 1855, at twolve of clock at noon, at his Chambers, 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London, of SETTLE the LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES of this company; and that after such last shall have been settled, no party affected threeby will be allowed to dispute the ame without leave of the High Court of Chancery first obtained.

RICHARD BLOXAM, Chief Clerk, R. P. HARDING, Official Manager, 4, Lothbury.

TUCKER, GREVILLE, AND TUCKER, 28, St. Swithin's-lane, Solicitors.

Dated this 3d day of November, 1855.

She Chamffell,—In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' WINDING-UP ACTS, 1818 and 1840, and of the GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that the RIGHT and INTEREST of the said company in the valuable LEAD and COPPER MINES, known as the GREAT CAMBRIAN MINES, situate in the parishes of Lincoln's Interest of the said company in the valuable LEAD and COPPER MINES, known as the GREAT CAMBRIAN MINES, situate in the parishes of Lincoln's Interest of the said company in the valuable LEAD and COPPER MINES, known as the GREAT CAMBRIAN MINES, situate in the parishes of Lincoln's Interest of the said company in the valuable LEAD and COPPER MINES, known as the GREAT CAMBRIAN MINES, situate in the parishes of Lincoln's Interest of the said company in the valuable LEAD and COPPER MINES, known as the GREAT CAMBRIAN MINES, situate in the parishes of Lincoln's Interest of the said company in the valuable LEAD and COPPER MINES, known as the GREAT CAMBRIAN MINES, situate in the parishes of Lincoln's Interest of the said company in the valuable LEAD and COPPER MINES, known as the GREAT CAMBRIAN MINES, situate in the parishes of Lincoln's Interest of t

of it. The river would afford a water-power of great value for either agricultural or mining purposes.

The other lots comprise compact FARMS, BUILDING LAND near to, and HOUSES in, the town of Neath, with the MINERALS, consisting of excellent STEAM and OTHER COAL, IRON MINE, and BLACKBAND, in great measure, level free, readily workable at a small outlay and cheap rate 'the dip being only about 3 in, per yard'), affording capitalists unusual facilities for establishing coal or ironworks, there being easy access to canals and railways communicating with the neighbouring ports of Neath, Britonferry, and Swansea, and with Merthyr, London, and the general railway system.

of Neath, Britonerry, and Swansen, and White Advisors of Neath, Britonerry, and Swansen, and White Advisors of Newton Printed particulars, with plans, may be had on application to Messes. Davies and Bernard Davies, and State Printed Particulars, W. M. Wilkinson, Eq., solicitor, 44. Lincoln's Inn-fields; A. Cutherrens, Eq., onlicitor, Neath; of the auctioneer, Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Neath; and of L. Griffiths, Eq., Thisy gerwin, near Neath, agent to the property, who is authorised to treat for the sale of any of the lots by private contract, and who will show the same. VALUABLE LEAD MINE FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY ALOGNIC MERYSHIRE.—This mine is now in full working order, the present proprietary having spent large sums in opening out and extending the work the drivings now being through a fine course of orc. The levels are laid with rail and every facility at hand to prepare produce for sale:—viz., a powerful 30 ft. WHEE and CRUSHERS, DRESSING-FLOORS, &c. The discoveries of orc in the distribute of the distribute of the course of the distribute of th

SPARE MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at the DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS MINE, Buckland, near Tavisteek, Devon:—WATER-WHEEL, 32 ft. diam., 3 ft. wide, with cast-iron rings, cylindrical axle, sockets, saddles, and brasses, all nearly new, only worked a few wocks; 100 fms. 2 in. round rods, with best hammered iron joints, pulleys, and stands; pumping ger, nearly new, attached to horse-whim. The whole may be viewed on application to the agent, on the mine; and prices obtained from Mr. Henry Pret, 20, 8t. Helengales, Bishopsgate-street, London; or Mr. Thomas Nicholls, Bedford Ironworks, Tavistock.

DUMPING ENGINES FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ONE 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 is, stroke, equal beam, with boiler about 11 tons, new in 1853, at WHEAL ANNA, in the parish of Perrangabuloe. ONE 33 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with boiler about 10 tons, at EAST WHEAL LEISURE, in the above parish. Also, ONE 10 is, cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 8 it. stroke, equal beam, with boiler, &c., at WHEAL CARPENTER, in the parish of Gwinear.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Later, auctioneer, Mining Offices, Redruth.—Dated Nov. 8, 1855.

POREST OF DEAN.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, SEVERAL HUNDRED ACRES of good HOUSE COAL, suitable for the Lonion and local markets. The property is situated near Lydney, in the Forest of Dean, and possesses every facility for land and water trade. The coal is well known in the ocality, where the demand far exceeds the supply. The whole may be drained and worked by means of a level from the surface.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. House, supply to Mr. House, and the surface.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. House, and the surface.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. House, and J. House

VALUABLE ALUM WORKS, IRONSTONE, AND CEMENT, AT PEAK, NEAR WHITHY, IN THE NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those old established and very valuable ALUM WORKS, with an estate consisting of 21s areas of REE-HOLD LAND, containing a rich and inexhaustible EED of ALUM ROCK or SHALE, abounding in the famous MULGRAVE CEMENT STONE, and containing also raluable SEAMS of JET and IRONSTONE of the best quality. The estate also comprises a good substantial dwelling, house, with office and laboratory adjoining, stabiling, and farm buildings, and 18 cottages (with gardens attached) for the residuce of workmen.

prises a good substantial dwelling house, with office and laboratory adjoining, stabing, and farm buildings, and 18 cottages (with gardens attached) for the residence of workmen.

The land consists of arable land in the hands of the proprietors, 80 J. 2a. 34c., plantation, 4a. 3a. 20 c.; land occupied by the works, shale heaps, &c., 74a. 0a. 20c.; moor, 84a. 3a. 13c. The whole estate is situate in the two adjoining townships of Fylingdaies and Stainton Dale, is soil free, and the portion in Stainton Dale is also title free. The Fylingdaies part of the property is also entitled to rights of stay and turbary on the adjoining fylingdaies Moor, and, in the event of an enclosur, would take a considerable allotment.

The works, which are in full operation and good working order, comprise the necessary boiling-houses, with lead pans, &c., complete, storehouses, buildings, pit, reservoirs, steam-engine of 10-horse power, steam boilers, mills, railways, and wagons for the conveyance of the raw and calcined shale or rock to and from the calcining heaps and steeping pits, and other appendages necessary for the manufacture of from 1000 to 1200 tons of alum, and from 600 to 800 tons of rough Epsom salts per annum. From their contiguity to the sea, these works possess peculiar advantages in the ready shipment of alum, salts, ironstone, cement stone, &c., and receiving in return coals and other supplies. They have been in the hands of the present proprietors (by whom they have been much improved and enlarged) about 10 years, and are offered for sale in consequence of the ill health of the managing partner.

The coment stone in the property is of the best quality, and eagerly sought after by purchasers, and may easily be worked to the extent of from 500 to 600 tons per annum. A nett clear rent of £50 per annum has been offered for the jet. The ironstone is no doubt, a continuation of the great Cleveland band; and although hitherto worked on a small scale, might, without difficulty, be worked to the extent of 10,000 or 12,600 t

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A HIGH-PRESSURE BEAM STEAM-ENGINE, with winding machinery, head gears, pulleys, ropes, and the stroke, with patent metallic piston, nozzle, front pipes, hand gearing, all complete, and in good working order, with strong parallel motion. Fly-wheel in segments, and 16-feet diameter.

TWO WINDING DRUMS, each 13 feet diameter, and 4 feet wide, the centre of cast-iron, and covered all round close with only planking, 6 inches thick, well secured with boits. The shafts of these drums run on pedestals bushed with brass, and under them are strong cast-iron plates, the length of the walls. The holding-down bolts to go along with the engine and winding shafts, where they can be got out without danaging the building; but the timber on the walls and on the engine-house of all kinds (with the exception of the spring beams) is not to be removed, nor the walls damaged. The head gears, two in number, are nearly new, each 29 feet 6 in. high, and are in first-rate condition; the castings, or shoes, under the head gears and back spring to go with them, but not the holding-down bolts. Two pulleys, suitable for round ropes, each 16 ft. diameter, are fitted with strong octagon gudgeons of wroughtion, and run on strong pedestals, bushed with brass. Two round wire-ropes, it in, diameter, and about 450 yarris long each, are nearly new, and are in good condition. The purchaser to have the option of taking the rapes, or not, as he may require. The engine is at work every day, and is winding from a depth of 400 yarris; it is now of ferred for sale in consequence of a larger one being required, which is now being erected, and now nearly ready, alongside the one for sale.—Apply to Huon McDosath, Shelton Colliery and Iron Works, near Stoke, Staffordshire.

A NTHRACITE COAL.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, all the valuable SEAMS of ANTHRACITE COAL typing under the Farm of Crewell, in the parish of Lawrenny, county of Pembroke, containing upwards of seven the second of the second

Underwood, Oct. 26, 1855.

LIGIBLE IRONWORKS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, the UNEXPIRED TERM of an IRONWORKS in CUMBERLAND, comprising about 14 acres, held under a lease, at a nominal rent, having six years to run, consisting of a blast furnace, with blowing engine and hot blast apparatus; forges and mills for rolling bars, sheets, and botier pixtes; and a tin-plate work, capable of producing 400 boxes per week; also, 11 workmen's and two excelent managers' houses. The forges have the advantage of both steam and water power; and the whole work is most eligibly situated close to a railway, a branch of which goes into the work, and with every facility for the cheap supply of argillaceous ironstone, coal, and hematite ore. The above is in excellent condition, and may be immediately put to work at a very small expense.

Also, together or separately, a FREEHOLD FORGE and ROLLING MILL, in the immediate neighbourhood of the above, consisting of a complete set of rolls for puddied and finished from, Shingler's hammer, shears, &c., worked by a steam-engine, and expable of producing 50 to 70 tons of bars weekly.

Apply to Messrs, McEwan and Auld, accountants, Glasgow; Messrs, WM, Bird and Co., London or Glasgow; or Peter Cameron, Esq., Whitchavon.

STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY, from 1 to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These registes, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utmost economy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest possible rates; and creeted, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs, William Youso and Co., engineers, Barnstaple. MAGANE
HANGAN
HA BATH E sold, B ess power), arrel, turn lay metals, bi —Particular meer, Ashby

Nov. 1

no CAPIT MINE, con meldorf Railwa to the same p parengen, and o the proprietor preh-terrace, OR SAL ine was built se, apply to M set, Plymouth

INING ow IN OP PRACTICAL HEMISTRY ATHEMATI he terms of a one year. The exception of public exam

MERCAN w. CROW Assistant Mr. W. CROW ung, or Agri SAYS of eve CENTIFIC C MPORTA:

the inventor, stinent, has extra cost reby render ng in a mari TALUAB FOR S.
MillwittGH'
that they have
Wieel, 40 for
ion rings 12 ig
ion and quite
tourry 2 tons
CHINE, with
Enlway Statio
Further part
ation to Mess

ORT to COM brated SL. HIND'S HIGH HIGH PRESSURE

O ARC

A SSAY OFFI-Conducted by mail of Agri Papers, &c. faturing pro-212° M

CLAY and A likedom, ar and other se managed grahouser, from NVENTIO Meners, F Minhed in 1

Depot, 47 A.

This Jos

ON SALE, a CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY of MAGANESE. ON SALIE, a CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIO MARGANESE. ON SALIE, a CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIO WAS A CONSIDERABLE OF CONTROL OF Which a long at the warehouse in Shesheld, it has been asserted by Let. Bingley, and corrows acts, moisture, &c., capable of leng arriven off 14110 ban feed by the length of the length o

ATH END COLLIERY, STAUNTON HAROLD.—TO BE SMLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent CONDENSING ENGINE spower), pump-trees, rods, skeps, wagons for skeps, buckets, iron wheels, property, tent barrel, chains, wood uprights, winding machine, gin, a quantity of metals, blocks, bricks, and numerous other things connected with a colliery-Particulars may be had of Miss MATTHEWS; or Mr. THOMAS DAYENFORT, set, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—Nov., 1855.

O CAPITALISTS .- TO BE SOLD, a FIRST CLASS COAL MINE, conveniently situated two English miles from a railway station on the foundard italiway, and twenty miles from the town; price £10,000. Also, belonging to the same proprietor, an IRON and COBALT MINE, close to the railway and screegen, and only sixteen miles from Dusseldorf; price £11,000.—For the address deep proprietor, and further particulars, apply, by letter only, to "J. S.," No. 8, 3, 200. Expenditure of the contract of the contra

OR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 30 in. DOUBLE ACTION STEAM-ENGINE, with 11 tons fly-wheel, and two wrought-from the complete; 11 tons bolier; stamps axle for 12 heads; horse-whim, &c. The signs was built by Mare and Co., and is in excellent condition.—For particulars and ces, apply to Messrs. Code and Wills, auctioneers and mining egents, 64, George-the preparation.

INING SCHOOL IN CORNWALL.—A SCHOOL for the instruction of pupils in the following branches has been COMMENCED, and NOW IN OPERATION at TRURO, viz.:— PRACTICAL MINING, including Dialling, Surveying, and General Mining

HEMISTRY in its various branches, more especially as it is applied to Mining

"IIEMISTRY in its various branches, and represent generally.

MATHEMATICS, as applied to Engineering generally.

MATHEMATICS, as applied to Engineering generally.

Instruction may be obtained in any one of the above-named branches separately.

The terms of admission are—The payment of £30 in advance for two years, or £12 tone year. The period of attendance from the 1st October to the end of June, with a public examination will be held at the end of each session, when certificates of policiency will be conferred, and an exhibition of £30 will be awarded to the best guilded pupil, to enable him to proceed to the Government School of Mines in Jerselter, London.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to W. II. BOND, Hon. Sec.

ERCANTILE, MINING, & AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY, W. CROWDER, F.C.S., CONSULTING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
104, SIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Late Lecturer on Chemistry in the Newcastle College of Medicine, and formerly
Assistant in the Laboratory of the Highland and Agricultural Society.

INPORTANT TO LEAD SMELITERS.—The INVENTOR is PREPARED to CONSTRUCT, upon liberal terms, a DOUBLE REVERBERATORY
RENACE, capable of making a SAVING of 50 per cent. FUEL over that of the best
secreted furnaces in Europe; at the same time guarantees the general loss in
Beinventor, after 20 years' experience, both in England and various parts of the
featient, has discovered the method, in the regular course of smelting, and without
my extra cost, of separating antimony from a certain class of silvery-lead ore,
themp from the lead free of all impurities, and, at the same time, the antimay in a marketable state.—All applications to be addressed to the inventor, Mr.
thran Jenkus, Eyam, near Bakewell, Derbyshire. One of the furnaces will be at
the by the end of the present month. A descriptive notice of the invention appared in the Mining Journal of July 14.

ALUABLE MINING MATERIALS, WATER-WHEELS, &c.,

FOR SALE.—Mesers. CHAS. and HENRY WEBBER, IRONFOUNDERS.

ILWRIGHTS, &c., of NEWFON ABBOTT, DEVONSHIRE, beg to announce
they have the following MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE:—viz., A WATER

IEEL, 40 ft. diameter, 6 ft. breast, with wrought-iron buckets (3-16ths thick),

riugs 12½ deep, 56 arms of beat quality timber, iron axle, cranks 6ft. stroke for

summing, and gene work for driving stamps, &c. Also, a WHEEL of same descrip
sea above, 30 ft. diameter, and four feet breast; and another 20 ft. diameter; all

s, and quite new. SIX WROUGHT-IRON TRAM WAGONS, nearly new, made

entry 2 tons each. 25 fms. of 12 in. PUMPS; and a first-rate CRUSHING MA
BISE, with 20 in. rolls, nearly new. The 40 ft. wheel is near the Newton Abbott

was Station, and can be sent by rail or water to any part of the country.

Fuller particulars, and estimates for all kinds of machinery, forwarded on appli
tion to Mesers. Charles and Henry Webbers, as above.

O ARCHITECTS, SLATE MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—The DIRECTORS of the MACHNO SLATE AND SLAB COMLANT having completed their arrangements for the REMOVAL of their SHIPPING four to CONWAY, for the convenience of vessels unable to lower their masts to sethetubular bridge, are now PREPARED to RECEIVE ORDERS for their justify included the superscript of the superscript of

IND'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINERY, for RAILWAYS, BIGHWAYS, and MINES, of all powers and sizes required by purchasers; 9, CHARES and TURN-TABLES, of any required size or power; and HIGH-ERSURE STEAM-ENGINES, horizontal, vertical, or beam. Manufactured by RICHARD KITCHIN, Sectland Bank Ironworks, Warrington.

JOR DRAINING AND OTHER PURPOSES.—LEVELS of FIRST-CLASS WORK, consisting of a 10 in. telescope, adjusted by rack, sun size, parallel plates, mounted on tripod stand, or jointed legs, for use in a coal pit.

To be had of the maker, JOHN DAVIS, optician, Derby.

SSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT shated by John Mitchell, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Mail of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgica pers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manual forms product.

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFER (non-conducting and vapourising), with all their improvements, under 1800 Patents of 1849-51-51 and 1855, including their GUNPOWDER 1800F SOLID LOCK AND DOOR (without which no safe is secure). THE ROWGEST, REST, AND CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS EXTANT.
MILSERS' PHENIX (212°) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete which are the world. Show Rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London (1848), 1849,

(LAY PURIFICATION OF GAS.—This process is APPROVED and ADOPTED by some of the most intelligent GAS ENGINEERS in the highdon, and their opinions are fully borne out by the investigations of Dr. Letheby addressed in the state of the state of

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE (published every Saturday, price 3d., stamped 4d., and in monthly parts) contains, in addition to a mass discreting matter on scientific subjects, the SUBSTANCE of EVERY PATENTED SYSTEM, together with all other current information concerning patents.

Meser, Romarrow, Bacoman, and Co. (Editors of the Mechanics' Magazine, established in 1923) UNIDERTAKE the PROCURATION OF PATENTS for the United lingdom and all Poreign Countries, and the transaction generally of all business relating to patents and the registration of designs.

Mechanics' Magazine and Patent Office, 166, Fleet-street, London.

Mechanics' Magazine and Patent Office, 166, Fleet-street, London.

Published Monthly, price 2s.; free by post, 2s. 2d.,

Published Monthly, price 2a.; free by post, 2a. 2d.,

THE CIVIL ENGINEER, AND ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.

(Established 1887.)

This Journal contains Notices of all the principal Public Works, Buildings, New Machinery, Patents, and Improvements, Illustrated with numerous Plates and Engineers of the theorem of the principal Public Papers and Notes; Executed the Meetings of the various Scientific Societies; Translations from Foreign Works; Reniceture, and Belence.

The test of the Meetings of the various Scientific Societies; Translations from Foreign Works; Reniceture, and Science, in the Courts of Law; forming a complete Encyclopædia of Modern It reaking among its contributors and supporters the most eminent scientific meniods as an among its contributors and supporters the most eminent scientific meniods of the profession, patentees, and other scientific men, who are desirous the principal of the profession, patentees, and other scientific men, who are desirous the principal patent of the profession, patentees, and other scientific men, who are desirous the principal scientific menion and the princi

BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS

A I L WAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—
GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c. //

RAILWAY COAL WAGONS,—RAILWAY COAL WAGONS, to earry 6 tons each, constructed to unload over a snip's side. A large number, ready made, TO BE SOLD, or LET ON HIRE for a term of years.—Apply to the Railway Carriage Company, Oldbury, near Birmingham.

ACHINE RY AND IRON.—The SUBSCRIBER, a practical engineer, UNDERTAKES the PURCHASE, SALE, and INSPECTION of STEAM-VESSELS, RAILWAY PLANT, CASTINGS, and every kind of MACHINERY; and, having a first class connection, is open for COMMISSIONS in the IRON TRADE.

33, Renfield-street, Glasgow.

JUNTZ'S PATENT SOLID ROLLED BRASS TUBES.—

I these are the only BRASS TUBES that are MALLEABLE when RED HOT, and are CHEAPER and MORE DURABLE than any others. They continue to be extensively used in the steam boilers of the may, also on several of the English and foreign railways, and are the only brass tubes used by the London and North-Western Railway Company.

ailway Company.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, having completed extensive works to mee
is increasing demand, are now able to execute orders promptly.

French Walls, near Birmingham, Aug. 24, 1855.

Prench Walls, near Birmingham, Aug. 24, 1855.

ICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRON-FOUNDERS, BEDFORD FOUNDERY, TAVISTOCK, and ROSELAND VALE FOUNDERY AND HAMMER MILLS, LISKEARD, beg to announce to the gold mining companies, that they are MANUFACTURING HORIZONTAL and PORTABLE STEAM-ENOINES, of all sizes, 61 for PUMPING, CRUSHING, and OTHER PURPOSES. There are several advantages over the perpendicular rotary engine:—
1. The bob is dispensed with and heavy sweep-rod.—2. The cost of crection is much less both in engine and buildings; sheds put up with wood may be applied instead of stone walls, especially in foreign climes, where wood is plenty, and can be removed at much less cost. Also, MANUFACTURING ENGINES ON WHEELS, with boilers made on the most economical principles.

Also, MANUFACTURING ENGINES ON WHEELS, with boilers made on the most economical principles.

Also, MANUFACTURING CHUSHING MILLS, on the newest principle, and CORNISH CRUSHIERS, similar to those used in the mines of Devon and Cornwall, DRESSING and MINING TOOLS of every description KETT ON SALE.

Companies supplied with working engineers and mechanics, for creeting machinery in any part of the world.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, holding a large number of PATENTS relating to the CONSTRUCTION and REPARATION of the PERMANENT WAY of RAHWAYS, are at all times ready to communicate on the subject, and to GRANT LICENCES for their USE.

Prom the facilities thus afforded to companies to negociate for a number of inventions, much trouble and chance of litigation is avoided. The company undertake arrangements for bringing new inventions on the subject before the public, upon terms advantageous to the proprietors of patents.

Applications may be made to Cuarkes May, F.R.S., the manager, or to 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

TO COAL OR MINERAL OWNERS AND DEALERS.—
The BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY is open to receive APPLICATIONS or the LETTING OF WAGONS ON HIRE.

B. SMITH, Secretary and General Manager.

17 9

TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDERS, &c., Messrs, DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of PIG and MANUFACTURED IRON.
All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made.

TO ENGINEERS, MINERS, MANUFACTURERS, CONTRACTORS, SHIPBUILDERS, MACHINE AND BOILER MAKERS, AND OTHERS, WIREATLEY KIRK respectfully calls the attention of the above-named parties, and of purchasers of look and engines generally to his large STOCK of IMPROVED HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINES, suitable either for colliery or for manufacturing purposes, and which give universal statisfication. Orders executed for new tools or steam-engines of every description with the utmost dispatch.

Cross-street Chambers, Manchester; and Eonded Wharf, Salford.

TO SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, MACHINE MAKERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND OTHERS.—WHEATLEY KIRK respectfully calls attention to his extensive STOCK, now on hand and in progress, of SkW and SECOND-HAND ENGINEERING TOOLS, by the most eminent makers. The stock includes PLANING MACHINES, of various sizes; LATHES, is single and double geared hand lathes; also, SCREW-CUTFING, SLIDE, and OTHER LATHES; On beds from 6 to 20 ft. long; also, DOUBLE WHEEL and BOILING LATHES; DRILLING, BORING, SHAPING, and SLOTTING MACHINES, SLIDE RESTS, SCREWING TACKLE, we.

W. BLACKETT. ENGINEER, CROSEY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPS. GATE STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE, and READY FOR DELIVERY, various ENGINEERING TOOLS, comprising large and small drilling and boring machines, self-acting screw-culting lathes, hand lathes, planed iron beds and compound side reets, shaping, planing, punching, and shearing machines, and other useful tools. Particulars forwarded on application.

tools. Particulars forwarded on application.

"O ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND OTHERS,—
CHAS, MACINTOSH and CO., PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS of the
VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER, in all degress of elasticity, recommend this material as capable of SUSTAINING the ACTION of HOT or COLD WATER, GAS,
STEAM, ACIDS, and GREASE. It is used extensively for valves in marine and
land engines, railway buffers and springs, washers for pipe joints, hose, and tubing,
also for gas holders, acid pumps, alkali cisterns, &c. Articles, moulded orotherwise,
made to any size or figure.—Address, 3, Cannon-street West, London; and Cambridge-street, Manchester.

VAST IMPROVEMENT IN PUMPS.—PARSEY'S REVOLVING PUMP, having no valves, &c., to choke or get out of order; and the easy circular motion, taking off haif the labour of any other pump, while throwing twice the quantity. CONTRACTORS, BREWERS, DISTILLERS, WATER COMPANIES, and others having large operations in drainage, &c., will find great advantage and comony in this improvement. Hand pumps to throw 320, 990, 1800, and 2700 gallons per hour.—To be seen in action at Mr. Parsey's, engineer and patentee, Great Sectiond-yard.

Ind-yard.

OSE PIPING.—WAITHMAN'S PATENT FLAX HOSE PIPING will SUSTAIN a GREATER PRESSURE, is LIGHTER, LESS BULKY, will WEAR LONGER, and is about 60 per cent, cheaper than the leather hose pipe. Manufactured only by WAITHMAN & CO., BENTHAM, LANCASTEIL No. 1 Quality, inches in dimeter and price per yard:—4, 9d.; 2, 11d.; 1, 1s. 1d.; 14, 1s. 3d.; 1½, 1s. 3d.; 1½, 1s. 5d.; 1½, 1s. 7d.; 2, 1s. 9d.; 2½, 2s.; 2½, 2s. 3d.; 2½, 2g. 5d.; 2g.

3, 2s. 9d.

Super Extra Stout Quality: -2, 2s.; 2½, 2s. 3d.; 2½, 2s. 6d.; 2½, 2s. 9d.; 3, 3s. No. 0, a cheaper Hose, to bear a low pre-sure, for Garden and Agricultural purposes at greatly reduced prices: -1, 9d.; 1½, 10d.; 1½, 11d.; 2, 1s; 2½, 1s. 3d.; 2½, 1s. 6d. The hose is Burnettised at an extra charge of 3d. per yard. Union joints, branch pipes, and jets, are also supplied.

pipes, and jets, are also supplied.

ARRIS'S PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM PURIFIER'S
DESIDERATUM, for PREVENTING DEPOSITS in STEAM-ENGINE
CYLINDERS, is NOW in SUCCESSFUL OPERATION at the Plymouth Ironworks,
Merthyr Tydydl, effectually separating the water and must from the steam in its transit from the boiler to the cylinder of one of the large engines in question, and giving
complete satisfaction to the proprietor (Anthony Hill, Eq.)
The great object gained by the USE of the STEAM PURIFIER is the SAVING of
five-sixths of the tailow, oil, packing, &c., and one-third of fuel; likewise an immense saving in the wear and tear of machinery.

LICENSES will be GRANTED to parties who may wish to manufacture for themselves, or the patentee will turnish them on reasonable terms. Suitable for engines
of any size.—Address, for further particulars, to the patentee, Thomas Harrits, engineer, Nant-y-Gio Ironworks, near Newport, Monmouthsh re.

Nant-y-Gio, Nov. 1, 1855.

HALSEY'S PATENT CRUSHER AND AMALGAMATOR.

This machine is NOW IN OPERATION AT ESSEX WHAR STREET, STRAND. GOLD ORES carefully TESTED on the following cluding the use and distillation of mercury :— Samples not exceeding 5 cwts. Larger quantities by special agreement. Price of the machine complete, £200.

INING, PUMPING, AND WINDING STEAM-ENGINES,
TO BE LET ON HIRE, BY THE MONTH OR YEAR.—MEDWIN'S
PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING and WINDING STEAM-ENGINES, with RE
VERSING GEAR, of 10-horse, 12-horse, 16-horse, 20-horse, and 40-horse power,
which may be set to work without brickwork, chimney shaft, or any kind of fixing
are strong, simple, applicable, and important in temporary mining and other purposes, previous to the erection of permanent stationary engines, and successfully employed. Several are ready for immediately delivery, and will be forwarded to any
part, carriage free, on application to Messrs. Medwix and Hall, engineers, Surrey
Ironworks, 92, Blackfriars-road, London.

DUMPING MACHINERY, FOR AUSTRALIA, INDIA, CEYLON, SOUTH AMERICA, MEXICO, the CONTINENT, &c.—All persons desirous of RAISING large or small quantities of WATER, for works of drainage or irrigation, dry docks, canals, coffer dams, water-works, &c., by horse, wind, or steampywer, should SEE GWYNNE and CO.'S PATENTED MACHINERY for these parposes, being the most economical, efficient, simple, and durable, ever brought before the public. HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER-WHEELS, STEAM-ENGINES (portable and fixed), with every information, obtained by applying to Gwynner and Co., bydraulic and mechanical engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand, London,

EE STEVENS'S PATENT FURNACES comprise an established system of smooth pitevention and economy of Fuel, for all anarchaeturing purposes, from the smallest pan to the largest copper or boiler; and is remarkable for simplicity, cheapness, and facility of adaptation. Average saving of fuel, 20 per cent. Drawings of hundreds of furnaces in successful operation, teatimonials, official reports, &c., may be seen at 1, Fish-street-hill, City.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, AFEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA and the STEATIS, by those of the 4th of the month. For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

DATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE
MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL
SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform
Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting
Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its sentre, which,
being patent right, infillibly distinguishes it from all initiations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved
machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOK, Tuckingmit, Cornwall.

AFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE,
of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to
the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe,
Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED
ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon
warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR.—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—ROUND and Ft.AT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANIZED of UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c. /3/Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

MPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPE.—Mr. ANDREW SMITH, the ORIGINAL INVENTOR of WIRE ROPE, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS, solicits the attention of the public to his IMPROVED PATENT MANUFACTURE, as the best and cheapest, having obtained his sixth patent since 1835.—Office, 69, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London.

ENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp repe, and one-third the cost; one-third the ecst-in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.

these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.

GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.

DRY HARL BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.

PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.

FARREANE'S WEIGHINS. MACHINES, of all sizes.

GALVANISED HRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAPES in Liverpool and London:—viz.,

OILS, GREASES, COLTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VAINNISHES, 8c.,; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

SOLE AGENT'S for Prof. GLUKMAN'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL from RAILWAY GUARD to ENGINE DRIVER, and also for the use of COLLIERIES and MINES.

N.B. Hustrated price list on application.

ORTON'S PATENT WIRE ROPES.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING WORKS, LEXINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS.
LEAFINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS,—HERD THE WEIGHT OF CHAIN—VETY IMPORTANT AUTOMATICAL STREET, LEAFINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS LEAFINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS LEE

TAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest.

MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to Hasar J. Mostros and Co., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Decis.

Asphalted Roofing Felts, Boiler Felts, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, BASINGHALL BUILD-tractors' cottages, ore-treesing sheds, brick and tile sheds, and all agricultural purposes. One penny per square foot. The cheapest roofing manufactured. Stocks kept in London, Leeds, and Bristol. DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, for swing fuel.

H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

TO PATENTEES.—PATENTEES of MECHANICAL INVENTIONS are invited to SEND MODELS, PLANS, &c., to JNO. II. SWAN,
63, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, who has appropriated a large spartment
for the EXHIBITION and SALE of PATENT INVENTIONS, as well as the VENDING of PATENT RIGHTS.
Glasgow is the centre of a large iron, cotton, engineering, and general manufacturing district; and by the proprietors of these works J. H. Swan is extensively patronized, so that he is warranted in expecting benefit to the patentees, if sufficiently
supported to make the exhibition attractive.

Supported to make the exhibition attractive.

YEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand.

Just published, in One Volume, demy 8vo., 110 pages, Illustrated by Twenty-two Maps, Diagrams, &c.,

POUR LECTURES ON GEOLOGY AND MINING.

Read at Leeds, Hull, Bradford, Harrogate, &c. By Geo. Herwoon, M.E.,

Forming a complete compendium of these subjects. Dedicated, by permission, to Sir Challes Lewon, Bart., F.R.S., F.G.S., President of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnia Society, &c.

Published (for the author) at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, Price, handsomely bound in cloth lettered, 2s. 6d.; by post, 5s.

Secrety, &c.
Published (for the author) at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.
Price, handsomely bound in cloth lettered, 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s.

TO INVENTED AMERICAN" is the BEST and CHEAPEST WEEKLY PAPER for MECHANICS and INVENTORS. Each number is illustrated with from Five to Ten Original Engravings of New Mechanical Inventions; also, a List of American Patents; worth ten times the subscription price to every inventor. Terms, Its. per annum.—Apply to Avery, Bell-Pord, Gardissal, and Co., patent agents and negociators, No. 32, Essex-street, Strand, London. Corresponding offices in Paris Brussels, and New York.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS,

-ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, is, 6d. BEDS, 10s, 6d. per week, DINNERS from Twelve to Eight
velock; joint and vegetable, is, 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and
VENSON DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at Two
shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

CISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS!

-At GOODRICH'S CIGAR, TOBACCO, and SNUFF STORES (Established 1780), REMOVED to 407, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (near Sohn-square), BOX containing FOURTEEN FIRE SISAL CIGARS for ONE SHILLING AND NINE-PENCE; post free, 27 stamps. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

THE GREAT EUROPEAN REMEDY
FOR NERVOUSNESS, RELAXATION, AND EXHAUSTION.
Protected by Royal Letters Patient, and synchroned by all the great Continents

P. DE ROOS' CELEBRATED GUITTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFR DROPS, are the great European remedy for Spermatorrhova, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity for Society, Study, or Business, Shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Consumptive Habita, Dinmess of Sight, Dizziness, Palus in the Head, Eruptions, Blotches, Pimples, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scurry, Scroftla, and all those discuses for which mercury, savsaparilla, &c., are not only er played in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. Their almost marvellous powers must be felt to be believed. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases, which had been given up by the faculty, have been speedily cured, and many thousands have derived almost miraculous relief, when everything else had signally failed.

Price 11s., and four times the quantity 33s, per bottle, obtainable through all medicine vendors; of whom also may be had the "Medical Adviser," 2s. 6d. in scaled cuvelog a or it may be sent direct from the Author for 42 penny stamps.

Advice and medicines sent to any address secure from observation, on recipt of a fall detail of the case and the usual fee of £1. Post office orders payable at the Holborn Office to Walter De Roos, M.D., 10, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Hours for personal consultation daily from 11 till 4, Sandsy excepted.

N.B.—Should difficulty arise in procuring the above, enclose the amount per Peet office order or otherwise, to 10, Berners-street, and they till be sent securely packed per return. DE ROOS' CELEBRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFR

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS EFFECTUAL IN THE CURE OF DROPSY.—Sarah James, living with Mrs. Wilders, of Oldham-road, Manchester, had become of such a size from dropsy as to be a burthen to herself; every asual treatment was used, but without effect. In this sad state, she tried Holloway's Fills, and by then alone the water was entirely removed from her system, and nu effectual cure perfected. These pills were tried ou two dropsical patients, discharged as incurable from a London hospital, and both were cured by this famous medicine.—Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world; at Professor Holloway's establishments, 214, Strand, London, and 50, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidloy, Smyrna; and H. Hoods, Malta.

POR BURN NAME OF THE REAL OF T

728	THE	MINING JOURNAL,	RAILW		OV. 10, 1855
Bhares.		G SHARE LIST.	Last Paid.	Shares S	Paid. Last Price. P
5120 Alfred Consols 6930 Alfgoed Conso	(copper), Phillack*£211s.10d	Last Price. Privents Buildends per Share. £14%	4 0-Aug., 1855. 1 6-July, 1854.	12000 Perra Wice-Sciences	E156 14 3
5000 Bat Holes, Wo	(tin), St. Just. 1114 orthen, Salop 11.17s, 6d. d (copper), Tavistock + 21.6s, 8d. edd), Kirkeudbrightshire 5, copper), St. Just* 914	11½	10 0—April, 1853. 7 0—Aug., 1855. 2 6—July, 1853.	3907 Devon and Courtenay (sopper) 4 7 1220 Hassydd (slate), Festiniog 4 7 1250 Ditto 1250 D	1 1812 1 1812
200 Botallack (tin, 1000 Carn Brea (co 2048 Carnvorth (tin	pper, tin), Illogan	222 351 5 0 7 231 10 0 2	0 0-Uct., 1855.	4000 Devon Burra Burra (coppier)	ch % la,
10000 Castle Slate Q 200 Cefn Cwm Br 256 Comford (copp	pper, tin), Illogan 15 a), 8t. Just 3 suarry, Dolwyddian 1 wyno (lead), Cardiganshire 33 per), Gwennap, Cornwall 78 poper, tin), Camborne 29 lead), Cardiganshire 60	11/4 0 2 2 0 2 2 0	3 0—Sept., 1855. 0 4—Feb., 1855. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0—June, 1850.	3000 Dyfngwin (lead), Wates	wick 11s 5
256 Condurrow (co 128 Cwmystwith (1024 Devon Great (opper, tin), Camborne 20	10 132 60 0 0 2 120 405 410 460 0 0 9	0 0-Nov., 1855. 0 0-Sept., 1855.	295 East Basset (copper), Redruth 39	ogan 1314 e
12000 Dhurode (copp 179 Dolcoath (copp 12800 Drake Walls (Consols (copper), Tavistock* 1 per), Ireland per, tin), Camborne	75 80 90 876 4 0 8	1 8—Nov., 1855. 0 0—Oct., 1855. 1 6—April, 1853.	512 East Goldscope (copper) 1 1/3 256 South Garras 4000 East Gunnis Lake (copper) 2½ 4/5 1024 So. Providence (tin), Sithne 9000 East Tamar (silda), Beerferris £2 8 6 . ½ 2048 South Water Coppels	3110 9 ey £3 7 7 9
300 East Darren (128 East Pool (tin 1024 East Wheal M	lead), Cardiganshire 32 1, copper), Pool, Illogan* 244 largaret (tin, copper) 534 Company, Derbyshire 334	85 140 150 8 0 0 12 0 5 0	0 0—Nov., 1854. 2 10 0—Oct., 1855. 0 5 0—Feb., 1854.	256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth, 23 25 1165 South Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illo 2008 East Wheal George, Walkhamp. 34 30 31 20000 St. Day United (tin & copper)	gan£1 8 10 4 £2 4 3 er) 2 12
2240 Foxdale, Isle	of Man	30 45 7 3	0 10 0—Oct., 1855. 10 0—Aug., 1850. 1 0 0—Oct., 1855. 1 0 0—Oct., 1855.	2048 East Cefn Brwyno 3/2 5000 South Crenver (copper) 1 7/5 256 South Garras 1024 So. Providence (tin), Sithne 2000 East Gunnis Lake (copper) 2 4 4 1024 So. Providence (tin), Sithne 2000 East Tamar (silled.), Beerferris £2 8 6 24 2048 South Wales Consols 1024 So. Providence (tin), Sithne 2000 East Wheal Rose (sillead) 27/8 30 31 1035 East Wheal Rose (sillead) 27/8 30 31 20000 St. Day United (tin & coppe 4000 East Wheal Rose) 1280 Eagair Liee, Llannhangel-y-Croy 7 2/5 1000 Stray Park and Camborne V 24000 Fox Tor (tin), Aitarnun 1 3/4 10000 Talssin (sillead), Cardigal 15000 Fronisa and Crasigrog (tead) 1 4 20000 Tassan (sold), Iraland	Vean 103 10 15
4448 General Minin 2000 Goginan (lead	w Shares of 23t. each)	30 6 40 2½ 1 0 8 6 22 00 0 7 6	3 3—June, 1853- 6 0 0—Sept., 1850-	24000 Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	nsh. 2½ 24½
1024 Gonamena (co 80000 Great Crinnis 13750 Great Polgoot 6000 Great South	(copper), St. Cieer	26 % 0 1 6 24 0 10 0 10	1 0—Sept., 1854. 1 0—Sept., 1854. 1 0—Oct., 1852. 2 6—June, 1855. 5 0—June, 1855.	5000 Garreg (lead), Flint	id 1½ 1½
26666 Great Wheal 119 Great Work (1024 Herodsfoot (le	Vor (tin, copper), Helaton 5 tin), Germoe 100 ead), near Liskeard 84	130 0 5 0 0 181 10 0 2 12 6 0	7 6-April, 1854.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	h 1 1 6% dvet £1 8 6 %
76 Jamaica (lead	ead), near Liskeard		5 0—Sept., 1855. 5 0—Sept., 1852. 5 0 0—March, 1851	15000 Fron-isa and Craiging (lead) 1	b £1 19 2 1 £6 6 2½ 2
2048 Kenneggy (co Nirkendbrigh	opper), Breage	X 2 3 0	4 0-March, 1854. 3 0-Oct., 1855. 0 0-Feb., 1855.	1024 Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack 35% 14 14 144 15 16 Trinky (copper, lead)	6 3% 3% 3%
400 Lisourne (lead 320 Machno State	r Company, Isle of Man 100 er, tin), St. Just+ 2½ d), Cardiganshire, Wales 18¾ and Slab Company 25	120 110 120 1048 0 0	2 0 0—Aug., 1855. 5 0 0—June, 1855. 5 0—Dec., 1854. 0 15 0—Dec., 1854.	5120 Great Wheal Baddern (tin) £33 % 3200 Ty-Maen, Whitford 5 6400 Tyne Head (silver-lead, cop 6000 Gwaynllifon (lead) 4s. 6d 4000 TynVelopdd(slate).Car	per) 1 7
6000 Marke Valley 5000 Mendio Hills 5000 Merllyn (lead	and Slab Company 25 w Shares) 18\frac{3}{4} (copper), Caradon 41.10s. 6d. (lead), Somerset 3\frac{3}{4}), Flint 21.18s. [Ireland (copper, lead, coal) 7	223/	3 0—Sept., 1855. 5 7 6—Dec., 1854. 5 2 6—June, 1853. 6 14 0—July, 1855.	1024 Great Wheal Fortune, Breage £18 18 6. 8 6400 Tyne Head (silver-lead, cop 6000 Gwaynllifon (lead)	berl. 1% 14 berl. % 1
20000 Mining Co. of 5000 Nanteos and I 7500 Nantile Vale	Penrhiw	13½ 11 0 6 1½ 2 % 0 1 6 1½ 0 3 9	0 14 0—July, 1855. 0 1 6—April, 1855. 0 1 3—Nov., 1854. 0 1 0—Oct., 1855.	4096 Hemerdon Consols	1 1% 1% 1%
470 Newtonards & 200 North Pool (c	Treiand (copper, lead, coal) 7	100 0 1 0 0	1 0 - Oct., 1855. 1 0 0 - Oct., 1855. 2 0 0 - Dec., 1854. 4 0 0 - Sept., 1853. 0 15 0 - Oct., 1855.	1000 Holmbush (lead,cop.), Callington 25 5 1024 West Affred (cop.), Phillael 12000 Ivybridge (silver-lead) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25 19%
6000 North Wheal 3400 Par Consols (Basset (copper, tin), Illogan*. nil copper), St. Blazey	50 60 61¾ 249 10 0 34¾ 36¾ 6 1 0 13¾ 23 18 0	0 12 0-Oct., 1855.	1 16808 Great Onsolow Cons. Camelford 2½ 1½ 14 14 14 14 14 14 1	azey 1 \$\frac{\chi}{2} 11 2\frac{\chi}{2}
500 Peak United (200 Phonix (cop) 1000 Polberro (tin 560 Providence M	Copper St. Blazey	300 50 0 0 10 6 6 0 10 50 30 4 6	0 0—Nov., 1853. 1 1 0—Sept., 1854. 4 0 0—Aug., 1855.	6000 Keswick (lead), Portinscale £4 6 6. 1 1/5 25000 West Par Con. (cop.), St. Bid 3300 Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare. 5 3/5 4 4 6000 West Polberro. 1	4s. 6d ¼ 2 5¼ 5 an 23 37 ¼ 35
256 Rosewarne U 256 Souta Carado 128 South Crinnic	nited (copper, tin), Gwinear* . 24 on (copper), St. Cleer	210 230 23 0 0 8 310 300 380 0 0 400 60 0 0 2	8 0 0—Oct., 1855. 8 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0 0—June, 1855.	10245 Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan £3 9 3 10000 West Wheal Jane 5000 Levelen United, Cardiganshire 1 ½ 1 500 West Wheal Towan (cop., t Lord Largery Level (tin) \$8 12 1 6000 Wheal Agar (copper), Illogr	in.) 36 3 an ½ 3
6000 South Tamar 256 South Tolgus 496 South Wheal	nited (copper, tin), Gwinear* 24 n (copper), St. Cleer 22½ n (copper), St. Austell 19 (copper), St. Austell 19 (reilver-lead), Beerferris* 11,6 s. 6d. (copper), Redruth, Cornwall 16 Frances (copper), Illogan*181, 18s. 9d. cols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall 13, r (copper), St. Justy 33, 7s. 8d d Grylls (cop, tin), Breage.34, 17s. 8d dols (tin), St. Ives 80 is (silver-lead), Beeralston 4½ per, tin), near Pool, Illogan 9 re-lead), Menheniot 3,	210 230 23 0 0 1	0 5 0—Oct., 1855. 4 0 0—May, 1853. 0 0 0—Nov., 1855.	2000 Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle 2000 Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle 2000 Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle 256 Wheal Betsy (tin.), St. Agn 250 Madron United (tin.), Corawall. 5	cs 14% 1%
1024 Spearne Cons 280 Spearne Moo 1024 St. Aubyn an	sols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall 1 % r (copper), St. Just;231. 7s. 8d. d Grylls (cop., tin), Breage.31. 17s. 8 % d	20 8 8 6 20 0 17 6	1 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 7 6—April, 1852. 8 0 0—Feb., 854.	2500 Madron United (tin), Cornwall. 5 3 539 Wheal Carne (tin), 8t. Just 256 Messer, Bodmin 76 496 Michell (lead), Flint 3% 4 1024 Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavis 1024 Wheal Cupid (copper), Red 4096 Michell (tin, cop.), 8t. Hilary 9% 3% 3 1070 Wheal Edward 1024 Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leck£l 11 8 1% 720 Wheal Franco, near Tavisto 720 Wheal Franco, near Tavisto	ruth 1034 4 5
94 St. Ives Cons 9600 Tamar Conso 6000 Tineroft (cop	ols (tin), St. Ives	34 34 34 6 18 6	2 0 0—Feb., 1853. 0 10 6—Feb., 1853. 0 5 0—July, 1855.	7500 Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek£l 11 8 1/6 720 Wheal Franco, near Tavisto 20060 Mizen Head, Cork 3/6 16000 Wheal Guskus (tin, copper) 10000 Molland (cop.), South Moulton 3/7 15120 Wheal Harriett, Camborne 16000 Wheal Helen (tin), Breage 16000 Wheal Wheal Helen (tin), Breage 16000 Wheal	£1 2 16 £1 2 16
2948 Trehane (silv 572 Trelyon Cons 96 Tresavean (co 120 Trethellan (co	rer-lead), Menheniot 37 ols, (tin), St. Ives 11% opper), Gwennap, Cornwall 32% opper), Gwennap, Cornwall 10%	150 4677 15 0	1 0 0—Feb., 1854. 5 0 0—June, 1855.	4096 Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant 1	98.6d 5 4 98. 6d 5 4
4096 Trewetha (sil	iver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall 2 sols (tin), near Helston 95	2½ 0 13 0 95 55 0 0	0 1 0—Feb., 1855. 0 3 0—June, 1854. 5 0 0—Dec., 1854.	1024 North Ding Dong (tin), Madron 1	es 614 814 op.). 614
		20 20	3 0 0—Oct., 1855. 0 1 0—Oct., 1855. 0 2 6—Jan., 1855.	2000 North Levant (un, cop.) St. Just 5 % 7 5000 Wheal Marshall, St. Stephe 1024 North Rosewarne 1 4000 North Staffordshire Console 1 4000 Wheal Maudlin 4000 Royth Tamar (all, legal Legan 1 fs 1 312 Wheal Montague (tin)	ns 1½ 1½ 2 1 6½ 1
10000 Weish Potosi 2500 Ditto 6000 West Basset ((copper), Gwennap + 40	9 0 15 0 33¼ 33 33¼ 4 7 6 147 % 274 5 0	0 5 0-Jan., 1855. 0 7 0-Jan., 1855. 0 12 6-Sept. 1855.	10000 North Towy and Cystanog 4s. 6d 4 2048 Wheal Robins (tin) Liskear 1128 North Wheal Crofty (copper).£1 18 10 10 10½ 4000 Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavis	d 3 3 tock 2½ 1
256 West Carado 256 West Damsel 1024 West Provide	n (copper), Liskeard+ 20 (copper), Gwennap £10 7 ence (tin), 8t. Erth+ 5	117 ½ 274 0 0 11 12 0 0 13 24 10 0 550 40 0 0	5 0 0—Aug., 1855. 2 0 0—May, 1855. 0 15 0—Oct., 1855. 5 0 0—Oct., 1855.	1069 North Wheal Treiswny	ogan 23 14 1 anap 20 14 1 in)£8 9 6 10
1228 Wheal Arthu 240 Wheal Bal (t 256 Wheal Basse	Seton (copper), Camborne 7 r (copper), Calstock 7 ri (copper), Edistock 61/4 t (copper), Ellogan 7 10 k	14 11% 6 10 0 1 0 0 775 750 760 715 0 0	1 0 0—Oct., 1855. 1 0 0—Aug., 1855. 5 0 0—Oct., 1855.		1) 1 ₁ / ₄ =
256 Wheal Euller 1624 Wheal Charl 250 Wheal Cliffor	r (copper), Redruth*	600 600 711 5 0 2 8 4 110 0 1 420 380 385 9 1 3 3 1 7.5 1 7 0	0 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 10 0—Sept., 1855. 2 14 4—Aug., 1855. 0 2 6—Oct., 1855.	1000 Paul's Downs (copper)	ruth 22¼ 2 dek. £6 13 3¼ rthal 3¼ 4½
5700 Wheal Exmo 5000 Wheal Forter 128 Wheal Frien 6000 Wheal James	outh and Adams United41. 14s. seue, Bodmin	10 0 10 110 2375 10 0	8 0 0-May, 1854. 0 2 0-May, 1853.	5000 Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.) 3 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{400}{600} \) Whitin (co.), lead), Calsto (6000 Pennance Consols \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{6400}{6400} \) Whitford (lead), Flint)	ek£15 6 1 %
512 Wheal Jane (256 Wheal Kitty 430 Wheal Lovel	(silver-lead), Kea 3½ (tin), Uny Lelant £5 8 6 (tin), Wendron 33	8	1 0 0—Oct., 1853; 2 0 0—Sept., 1855; 2 0 0—Aug., 1854; 7 0 0—Oct., 1855;	61440 Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.) £1 3 6	1 1 1 1 1 1
512 Wheal Marg 512 Wheal Mary 80 Wheal Owler	aret (tin), Uny Lelant*	150 27½ 29 15 0 280 173 13 0 173 13 0 173 13 0	1 0 0-Sept., 1855. 4 0 0-May, 1855.	MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES. Shares. Paid. Price. Shares.	Doleonth and } Paid.
240 Wheal Reeth 198 Wheal Seton 520 Wheal Trefa 1024 Wheal Trem	t (tin, copper), Camborne 107 wny (silver-lead), Liskeard 8% ayne (tin, copper), Gwinear 9%	17	3 0 0—Sept., 1852. 3 0 0—Oct., 1855. 1 0 0—Oct., 1855. 0 7 6—Jan., 1854.	Shares. Shar	narthen Cons. 1 2 " rn (lead, cop.) .18a. 6d ob. and Sortridge 1/4 h Rosewarne 1/4
5000 Wicklow (co	(lead), St. Ivet	28 9 21 13 0 ths. + Dividends paid every three months.]	0 7 6—Jan., 1854. 0 4 0—Aug., 1855. 1 12 6—July, 1854.	1180 Bridford Consols £7 1 1 2018 Ivy Tor Consols £1 6 9 — 240 South 812 Butterdon (lead) £6 8 2¼ 17090 Kilraine, Donegal 38 ¼ 3072 South 32 Camel Quarry 240 240 240 240 34 1000 South	Trelawny 1%
soon Alten Minin	FORE	IGN MINES.	0 15 0-Nov., 1853. 0 1 0-Nov., 1852. 0 10 0-Dec., 1814.	G000 Beaufort Consols 18. \(\frac{1}{2} \)	h Wheal Lovell4s.10d h Zion
10000 Brazilian Im 2464 Burra Burra 12000 Cobre Coppe	d Duehy of	140 155 00		12800 Clew Bay, Ireland 1 330 Nent Force, Alston 1 1 4 4000 Trees 256 Clowanee Mines 15% 77 5 16 Copper Mountain 4 200 256 North Fowey (co.) 43 3 5 5 16 Copper Mountain 4 200 256 North Fowey (co.) 43 3 3 5 12000 Wh. 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Bray (copper): 1 Clinton (lead): 2 al Freedom 1 al Gill
100000 Colonial Gol 10000 Copiapo Min 20000 General Min	d, Australia 1 ning Company (copper), Chili 16 1. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia 20	69 65 69 73 12 0 3 4 15 12 1 19 21 4 18 0 1 6 1 1 19 21 4 18 0 1 1 1 19 21 1 19 21 1 19 21 1 15 1 3 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 0 0-March, 1855 0 10 0-June, 1855.	55. 30000 Drewsteignton	al Gill
10000 Linares (lead 10000 Lusitanian (178815 Mariquita an 36000 Obernhof (le	(of Portugal)	21 1921 7 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 10-June, 1895.	5. 5144 East Caradon (cop.), E110	nl Penair 6s. 6d a. Po.lard 13s. 8d a. Surprise 1 a. Tre.usoack 6%
25000 Peninsular 10000 Pontgibaud 7000 Royal Santis	Company (copper), Cuba	15%		5000 Frank Mills, Devon. 2% 2% 21000 South Devon Consols 1 % 1024 When	at Treiusones 6%
104000 San Fernand 11000 St. John del 48174 United Mex	lo (silver-lead), Linares	31 29 31 29 17 6 4 4 4½ 1 16 6 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	0 4 0—Feb., 1853. 0 0 9—July, 1855.	MINES. Parid Clas De Bus Done 25000 Commercial of London	Paid. Clos. Pr. Bus. 29 30
20000 Water (got 20000 Mexican and 188076 North Britis	sh Australasian 1	67 67 6 6 7 6 8 % 6 0 8	0 7 6—June, 1855. 0 0 8—March, 1856	30000 Anglo-Australian Gold 1 6000 London 25000 London 2	50 57 59 18 F. 20 1836 19 19
Shares.	Paid Last Price Pra	sent. Shares. Paid 16 12000 Jamaica (copper)	. Last Price. Present	80000 Clarendon Consols	20 32 10 32 20 35
50000 Almaden (sil 50000 Chancellorsv 54860 Cologne Min	nd and Gold Comp. 2 4 4 4 4 13 13 14 15 15 15	2309 Kinzigthii Min. Ass., Germany 4 17000 Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica 1 80000 Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia 1 25000 Port Royal and St. Andrew's 75000 Wildberg (sillead., copper) 2 100000 Worthing (cop.), Adelaide, 12	% X X	100000 Colonial Gold	1. 25 39 41 4 25 52 54 89 41 49
120000 Gladbach (z 20000 Iberian (silv	inc) Rhenish Pruss. 1 3 er-lead), Spain 4 2	75000 Wildberg (sillead., copper) 2 100000 Worthing (cop.), Adelaide 12	2 2	Solid Copper Miners of England Solid Copper Miners of England Solid Ditto, Pref., 7 kper cent. 25 25000 Fortuna 1 16 34 1½ 20000 Provincial of Ireland 100000 Great Nugret Vein 1 3 3 2000 Union of Australia 10000 Chierty 1 3 3 2000 Union of Australia 10000 Chierty 1 3 3 2000 Union of Australia 10000 Chierty 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	25 73 75 73 75 8 9 2 10 29 30 2
	WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES. Paid. Last Price. Priced). Merioneth 24	seemt 1994 Cal-took Consols (conner) 4	Last Price, Present	6000 National Brazilian 3 3 3 — MISCELLA	NEOTIC
3000 Altarnun Cor 2000 Anglesea Cor 940 Balnoon Con	(tin con.) Altar. 3% %	6000 Camborne Consols	% 12 % 8	60000 New Granada	32½135 140 18 5 136 2 43 5 4½ 4½ 43
1 2000 Balleswidder 1 2000 Ballygoneen 4000 Ballyvirgin,	al Company 7 7 7 (tin), Uny Lelant 3 % 3 % 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	50000 Carnavonshire Slate	x X 3. X	50000 South Australian	23 17 18 2. 5 1 1½ 6 95¾ 6¼ 6
3000 Barytes Com 3000 Basset Graze 4000 Bedford Com	United (cop.), Kea 2 5 1 sorth Gwennan 11 3 2% 1	8000 Carreg-hova (cop., lead), Salop. 1 1055 Carvannall 11 6400 Carvath United 2	12 4 3½	JOINT-STOCK BANKS. 188676 North British Australasia 22500 Australasia 40 91 93 92 93 20000 British North American 50 64% 120000 Peel River Landand Mining 100000 Peel Riv	1. 1 ½ 1½ 18 5 2½ ¾ 3
5)00 Bodewl, Sou 1300 Boiling Wel 4)96 Boringdon C	Conted C	2145 Calstock United (tin and cop.). £5 100 Camborne Consols 6600 Camdwr Mawr (lead, copper) 1 1024 Caradon Consols, 8t. Cleer 0 229 Carpoll, Newlyn 25 50000 Carnavonshire Slate 1 5000 Carnavonshire Slate 1 1000 Caroline Wheal Prosper 8 10000 Carrey-hova (cop., lead), 8alop. 1 14 1055 Carvannali 11 16400 Currath United 2 6000 Caylan, North Wales £2 2000 Clara (lead), Cardiganshire £1 1024 Clijsh & Wentworth (tin, cop.) . 15 5 70 8600 Clowance Wood 1	5 6 1%	100000 West Mariposa 1 1 2 2 70000 English and Australian Cop 20000 Mexican and S. American 1 2 20000 Mexican and S. American 188676 North British Australasian 20000 British North American 50 64% 10000 Peel River Landand Minin 14200 South Australian Land. 20000 Chartered Bank of India 4 10000 South Australian Land. 20000 Chartered Bank of India 4 10000 Ditto (New) 20000 City 50 57 59 58 30000 Penin, and Oriental Steam 20000 Colonial 25 20000 Ditto (New) 20000 Ditto (New)	i. 1 1% % i. 50 3 %
4935 Bottle Hill (126 Britannia, I.	1), St. Just 20 70 69 copper), Plympton. 4½	2000 Clara (lead), Cardiganshire	2 2 42 62	2000 Cty 20000 Ditto (New) 25 20000 Ditto (New) 20000 Ditto (New) 25 20000 Ditto (New) 25 20000 Ditto (New)	es in the above list when
100 Brynford H	all (lead), Flint 20 65 66 lankiloes, Montgom. 7 4	2510 Cook's Kitchen, Illogan£15 20000 Coocheen (copper), Cork	18 9 3 11 36	20000 Colonial	arnal being represented, also, to bring the partie or prospects of their res
6400 Buller and 1 2000 Bwich (sil 6000 Caegwian (Passet United 14 416 lead), Cardiganshire 4 5 gold), Merioneth 16 1	5 600 Craig-y-Mwyn(lead), Llanrhiadr (12800 Cross-gill and Tees Head	% <u>1</u>	adventures; and, we need hardly add, that we shall be happy to fill up all the blanks, on receipt siness has actually been transacted, guaranteed by the name and address of our correspondent.	of the quotation as an
1024 Caerphilly & 5000 Callington (t Carfinganshire 10s. 6d, 4 t Carfinnon, S. Wales 3 21	9000 Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall 10000 Cwm Darren(lead), Cardigansh, 1	18 X X	London: Printed by Richard Middleron, and published by HERRY English (the proprietors), a Street, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—Novem	nber 10, 1855.
					7. 1000 400